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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

SPEECE OF THE HON. JAMES GUTHRIB AT New Albany-Tee Chicago Phatform as EXPOUNDED BY ITS CHIEF BUILDER - We publish on the first page of this morning's Journal a sketch of Mr. Guthrie's speech at New Albany on Friday last. The speech, judging from this sketch, was one of the most stirring and effective speeches of the eampaign .the expression of a great spirit roused by the orisis. There is even in this sketch a directness, energy, and fire which kindle the soul

like the notes of a trumpet. But we have called the attention of our readers to the speech for the especial purpose of asking them to note Mr. Guthrie's exposition of the Chicage platform; though, before we bring forward what he says on this point, we beg to repreduce a telegraphic despatch sent from Chicago to the New York World by its Editor a few hours after the convention adopted the platform, and prior to the nomination. This despatch, whose statements were all drawn from authentic sources, exhibits the relation in which Mr. Guthrie stands to the Chicago platform. We quote the despatch in full, on account of its historical interest touching the general subject:

Epecial Despatch to the World.]
CHICAGO, August 30—Midnight. The copious reports of The World's three special correspondents in Chicago make it needless for me to do more than indicate some of the undercurrents which have controlled the delegations in the committee-rooms of

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York city, was the platform committee man selected by
the New York delegation, and being the
mover in the convention of the resolution
for the appointment of the committee on the
platform (each State naming its man), besame, by presumption of parliamentary
strength, the chairman of the committee
itself. The friends of Mr. Vallandigham
pressed bim for chairman. Mr. Tilden,
however, disclaiming any privilege for himmelf, Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, was
summediately elected by a very larze majority. ammediately elected by a very large majority. The self-confident friends of Mr. Vallandig.

The self-confident friends of Mr. Vallandigment were amased at the result.

A long session of the convention was held last night, which did not terminate till the small hours. It was occupied by the interchange of opiuion and the comparison of conflicting views, until finally a sub-committee was appointed, which met early this morning, and again after the morning session of the convention. At last they reported to the convention substantially the same resolutions, which were finally adopted, and greeted with overwhelming applause and hearifelt satisfication by the delegates and the crowded stousands around the building.

Mr. Vallandigham's idea, that the war is anconstitutional received no favor from the committee. Much of the debate in the committee. Much of the debate in the committee rooms was concerning words, for it

mittee rooms was concerning words, for it soon became apparent that one could count on his thumbs the number of those whose longing for peace went before their love for the Union.

The idea of the preservation of the Union of the States under the Constitution stands in the fore front of the first resolution, and is the cause, conclusion, and foundation of the The cause, conclusion, and foundation of the resolution which suggests the super-addition of the untried weapons of peace and conciliation to the bit berto ineffectual weapon of war. The spirit of the Constitution embraces the succeeding resolutions, which impeach the present corrupt and imbecile administration of accumulated crimes, and assert the spirit in which the Democratic party will vindicate the most precious right of freemen—the right of free election—and appears in the recognition of the services of our gallant soldiers languishing in southern prisons, or fighting in the reasks under the flag of the Union.

These patriotic resolutions elicited from a few extremists from Ohio and Maryland intense and violent opposition. Mr. Long, of Ohio, said he was not to be deceived by resolutions, which, while appearing to favor peace, yet covered up their real meaning under artially chosen words. He proposed to amend them by offering one of the Kentucky resolutions, which, removed from its connections, according to the institute of according to the second of the connections, according to the connections and according to the connections according to the connection of the connection of

them by offering one of the its connections, which, removed from its connections, which, removed from its connection. seemed to justify the right of secession. He was voted down peremptorily, and almost with derision. During the moving of candidates for the Presidency this sicenoon, the same stern and inflexible patriotism made itself manifest in the treatment of Hon. Mr flarris, of Maryland, who, like Mr. Long, found in an open Democratic convention the freedom of speech denied to him in a Republican Congress. You will read his bitter and prolonged denunciation of General McClellan for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature and room will also and the maryland legislature. gallant defence made for him by General Morgen, of Ohio, and Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, but let me avouch how heartily the sympathies of the convention were with the latter gentlemen—and as for the crowd around, the severer Mr. Harris and Mr. Long became the louder grow the cheers for General McClellan. It was a whirlwind and tempest of applause when Mr. Carrigan produced General McClellan to speak for himself, and read the measured language and the careful instructions of the general to his subordinate commanders, defining the sole objects of the war, the limitation of military power, and war, the limitation of military power, and the restrictions upon military arrests. Mr. Harris, who began with bluster, closed with something like an apology for the language he had used concerning General McClellan. It grew dark before the convention could reach a vote, so that it was compelled to advern mrill to morrow. General McClellan. the candidate upon a Guthrie platform. Per-haps we shall also have Mr. Guthrie himself

Respecting this final speculation, we perhaps should say here, what however is no name was subsequently used in the convention without his consent and contrary to his expressed wishes, in avowed deference to which New York recalled her vote for him when he was foremost on the list of candidates, and his name was formally withdrawn.

But this by the way. We now ask our readers to note what Mr. Guthrie says of the platform of which he was the chief builder. Let them mark how "a Guthrie platform" is expounded by hir Guthrie himself. Here are the opening pasmages of his speech at New Albany:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF INDIANA: Kentucky bids you God speed in this great work of saving the nation. I have been in Chicago. I know the platform there adopted by the assembled Democracy. I assisted in making it. I know what it means. It means peace. It means peace upon the basis of the re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity. Who would give up the mouth of the Mississippi and the grave of Jackson for a peace which divided this Union? Who would give up the election constitution of our these fear areas. glorious constitution of our fathers for a peace which separates this great Republic? Not the Democratic and conservative masses now ar-rayed under the standard of that hero-states-man George B. McCliellan. No, fellow-citizens, it is another party which would thus disrupt this nation if its hideous dogmas of

ceptance of McCiellan mean time and control of the United States, and every official department either in the civil or military overnment either in the civil or military overnment.

stitution at the humblest citizen or soldier. constitution at the humblest citizen or soldier. It is a peace platform on the basis of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Who dares to be against such a platform? Who dares say we shall not have peace upon the basis of the integrity of the Federal Union? If the South is against such a peace—if she refuses to accept the offer of such a peace—if a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail—then the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. these who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. Such is the construction of this Union cago platform as given by General McClellan, the nominee of the convention. Such is the construction I place upon it. Such is the construction I place upon it.

struction placed upon it by the Democra and conservative masses of the country. Surely this declaration, in conjunction with the agreeing declarations of all the acknowledged organs of the Democratic or conservative party, ought to silence the most captious of those who have cavilled at the Ohicago platform. The platform itself indeed s unequivocal; but, when the plain and only admissible construction of the platform not merely is accepted by the party that adopts the platform, but is declared by the candidate who stands upon it and by the chief of the workmen who built it, there certainly is room no longer for a reasonable or an honest Whatever doubt may be expressed is not only irrational but insincere.

He who contends that the Democratic party is not pledged to seek peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution and to accept peace on no other basis is simply a political cheat of the shallowest description.

THE ARMY FOR MCCLELLAN .- The Rochester Union, referring in terms of enthusiasm to the response of the soldiers to the nomination of McClellan, says:

A member of the 3d cavalry writes:
"It is reported that the Ohicago Convention
has nominated Little Mac for the Presidency,
and I presume that the report is true. Howsand a presume that the report is true. However that may be, true or not, suffice it to say that the report has caused more joy with us than any of a political character that has come to us in years. The soldiers, as far as I can hear, are delighted."

A young man who has been in the army a report and whom relatives him the army a

ar, and whose relatives here are mostly publican, thus writes to his mother: "The nomination of General McClellan by he Democrats has eaused a world of joy in supp. The boys are greatly attached to him, and if the vote was taken to-day, I verily be-leve that he would receive nine out of every en votes cast. I confess that I feel some thing of an enthusiasm for McClellan myself which may surprise you, as it is not in ac-ordance with my bringing up. But I tell ou, mother, I have seen enough since I en-ered she army to satisfy me that unless a deided change takes place in the management of affairs at Washington, this rebellion will not be suppressed, and every man of us will

be used up."

A soldier who is a decided Democrat, and always was, writes to his former employer, and, among other things, says: "Little Mac's nomination is just what we wanted, to get a large majority of the army wote. I see enough to satisfy me that three-fourths of the soldiers are for McClellan." Referring to the same topic, the Washing

ton Constitutional Union says: The old flag, floating in majestic gran-ieur from the hall of the National Democratic deur from the hall of the National Democratic Association, bears upon its beautiful and bright folds the honored and popular names of McClellan and Pendleton. As regiment after regiment or company after company of "our country's brave defenders" pass the building from which it is suspended, the scarnarked veterans or the new recruit, officers, and men, vie with each other in outpressing demonstrations in honor of their omers, and men, vie with each other in enthusiastic demonstrations in honor of their old commander or revered shieftain. Indeed we have reliable information that everywhere in the army the nomination of McClellan ex-cites the wildest faror, and it is fair to presume the vote of the soldiers will be cas almost unanimously for the hero of Antietan

We do not marvel at all this. The army is occurrented. It is sound. It is an army of petriots not of hirelings or of parasites. It coes for the Union and the Constitution Hence, it goes for McClellan, the champion of the Union and the Constitution. The soldiers who fight for that glorious cause will never vote against it.

Two Significant Facts.—It is a fact, as we confess that General McClellan in his le ter of acceptance does not name slavery or the negro. This is one fact.

Some of the abolitionists say it is significant. We do not deny that it is significant. On the contrary, we affirm that it is. It is very significant. What its significance is we will state, when we have pointed out another fact, which we look upon as at least equally significant. It is that Mr. Lifecoln in his letter of acceptance does not name the Union!

The significance of both facts is very mani-

because he holds the preservation of the Union in all its integrify to be justly the paramount and sole end of the struggle on our part. He bolds the destruction or the preservation of struggle. "THE UNIOR," he declares, "IS THE ONE CONDITION OF PRACE. WE ASK NO MORE." Hence, he does not name slavery. This is

what the first-mentioned fact signifies. Mr. Lincoln does not name the Union, bacause he holds, as he is obliged to hold by the only pledges which he has never broken, that DONMENT OF SLAVERY" is the indispensable condition of peace. Hence, he does not name the Union. This is what the other fact signi-

These two facts indeed subtend respect ively the positions of General McClellan and of Mr. Lincoln, measuring the whole issue between the candidates. The facts are allsignificant. We commend them both to the sober reflection of the people.

The bolting of the Woods in the city of New York does not seem to spread sadness like a pall over our friends there. Quite the contrary. They seem to rejoice in the defection. Says the World:

Thank God for a purified, regenerated, dis thrailed Democratic party! Thank God that every burden is lifted from its back, every impediment removed from its victorious path!
The men who have been the curse of the party have gone out of the party. Close up the ranks! Welcome the new recruits! Now we go into the November fight without a flaw in our armor, without a speck upon our stain-less shield, and with no dread of a "fire in the

iotic citizen of the North will have neither oubt nor difficulty in his choice under which anner to enlist—the banner of the Demoarty, whose legend is:
Union at all hazards, and Peace as

or the banner of the Republican party, whose egend is:
"War for Abolition, Confiscation, Subjuga-

Not less exultant is the Journal of Commerce, which says:

The coalition is now complete, as we said it would be. We congratulate the Tribune and Times on the accession of Mr. Ben Wood and the Dail. the Daily News to their party. The re-election of Mr Lincoln and the establishment of
the "no union with slaveholders" doctrine is
ingeniously plotted between these beautiful
specimens of the public press. But it is in vain.
The election of General McCliellan is rendered
morally certain by this new phase of politics
hereabouts. The News shandons the Chicago
lastform by declaring that it will not contain hereabouts. The News abandons the Chicago platform by declaring that it will not sustain the first resolution. It will have no unswering fidelity to the Union, and will have no Union at all if it can't have it in its own way. This is the precise Lincoln doctrine. The bail relis on. Now for a glorious victory. Every lover of the Union will rejoice to work for McClellan, the supremacy of law, Union, and peace.

The truth is, the Woods in going out of the Democratic party have merely saved the party the trouble of putting them out. They have taken a strong hint without waiting for the inevitable kick in reserve. The riddance is

unquestionably a happy one. Hooker's old 20th corps of the Army of the Potomec, now in Georgia under Sherman, is nearly unanimous for McCiellan. The men were with him at Antietam and other glerious fields, and love him as children love a and Fair Oaks on the 29th; and the sanguing-

KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD .- GOVERNOR BRAMette, we understand, left home last Friday to address the McClellan Ratification Meeting at Camp Dick Robinson on the following day. And a noble speech he made, we may be sure. The very ground is full of inspiration to him. Lieutenant-Governor Jacob during the last week spoke twice in our sister State of In-

diana, meeting on one of the occasions the Rev. Mr. Curry, the abolition candidate for Congress in the Second District, who found excellent reasons for regretting the encounter. The heart of Indiana, no one can doubt, is attuned to the heart of Kentneky, which knows no throb of abolitionism. The hearts of these sister States are attuned; and the manly eloquence of our gallant Lieutenant-Governor is just the instrument to bring out the kindling harmony. The Hon, E. L. Van Winkle, our able Secretary of State, is in the mountains, filling them with the echoes of his eloquent appeals in bebalf of the Union and of McClellan. Attorney-General Harlan, as our readers know, delivered several days ago a strong and rousing speech in the county of Henry. He yesterday addressed a McClellan Ratification Meeting at the Capital. In short, every member of our State Government, who is distinguished as a speaker, and perhaps no State Government in the Union can boast so many members of this description, has taken the field in behalf of McClellan, pleading for the triumph of the time-honored principles of Kentucky, as the sole hope for the preservation of the Union she loves so well. Nor are the remaining members of the State Government, though less conspicuous in this patriotic work than their colleagues, less zealous or

The members of our State Government stand as a unit in favor of McClellan, and are working as a unit for his election. They are true to the pledges upon which they themselves were elected. They are true to the Union, true to Kentucky, and true to their own honor. In their persons, Kentucky takes the field, vindicating her proud name before

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an earnest anti-slavery paper, and a zealous supporter of the Administration, is marked, above all the journals of its school, for selfrespect, dignity, and candor. While the New York Times and Tribune, Forney's Press, the Boston Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, and other abolition papers, never hesitate to distort the truth and fabricate falsehood to suit their partisan purposes, the Springfield Republican, with an innate respect for decency and love of ruth, scorns to resort to the mean and contemptible tactics which would pervert historic facts and brand with the most opprobious epithets the fair fame of the Union Democratic nominees. We might fill an entire column with extracts of the coarse libels and ribald attacks of the leading abolition papers upon McClellan and Pendleton, but two or three will serve as specimens of the malignity and falsehood which animate the whole. Thus the New York Tribune says of General Mc-

Clellan; The one thing that is plain in his record is that he never fought if he could help it. So long as the rebels would let him alone, stove-pipes in position, as at Munson's Hill, and Quaker guns, as at Manassas, were quite enough to secure a cessation of "hostilities" on the part of the Quaker Msjor-General.

This is said in the face of the facts that while disaster attended the Union cause at Bull Ran, Gen. McClellan had cleared West Virginia of rebels, and received the unanimous thanks of Congress for his victories, and the day after Bull Run was called to Washington for its protection. Again the Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney's infamous sheet, contains the following:

At the beginning of the war General Mc-Clellan dictated to General Scott, his superior. After his army had been driven back to Harrison's Landing (thanks to a bad distribution of forces, and a long period of wasting idleness), he attempted to dictate to the President the policy of the nation. Now that he is nominated for the Presidency, he would dictate to his party. If he were elected to the Presidency we may logically presume he would make it a Dictatorship, and he as independent of the residency we may logically presume he would make it a Dictatorship, and he as independent of the people as he now professes to be of the party which nominated him.

If General McClellan was thus insubordinate, why was it that, when General Scott desired to be retired from active service, he was selected over so many veteran officers to fill the situation of General-in-Chief vacated by the Lieutenant-General? Here, too, it will be observed that the magaincent change of base from the Chickshominy-to the James River-a strategic movement which received the commendation of every loval paper in the community, and the almost fulsome praise of Colonel Forney, both in his "Occasional" letters and in his two newspapers-is now described as a driving of the Army of the Potomac back to Harrison's Landing, and the result of McClellan's "bad distribution of forces and a long period of wasting idleness." The hand should be palsied that wrote those

words "wasting idleness." the destruction of slavery is the paramount McClellan reached Fortress Monroe on end of the war. He declares that the "ABAN- April 2, 1862, to take command of the Army of the Potomac, to which he had been specifically assigned. All the roads in the neighborhood were flooded, but on the 5th he had arrived before Yorktown, and established his line from the York to the James rivers, across the entire peninsula. The rivers were, inacceesible to our boats, upon the co-operation of which General McClellan had greatly relied, for the rebel ram Merrimac blocksded the mouth of the James, while the batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester sealed up the York river. He had, therefore, regularly invested

the place, and it was abandoned by the rebels on May 3d, and occupied by McClellan on the 4th. Without pausing, he continued the pursuit toward Williamsburg, whipped the rebe's on the 5th, and took possession of that place on the 6th. In the meantime he .had despatched Franklin and Sedgwick to open the York river, who drove Lee from Brick House Point with heavy loss, while he himself had driven his enemy across the Chickshominy. On the 18th, the 1st division of his army reached Bottom's Bridge over that stream; the next day, his advance under Stoneman reached Cold Harbor: on the 20th, his 2d division reached New Bridge; on the 221, the 1st and 21 divisions crossed the river; and, on the 23d of May his advance occupied the segment of a circle distant at all points about five miles from Richmond. It was now discovered that the bels were largely reinforced, and on the 31st the battle of Chickshominy or Fair Oaks was commenced and continued two days, during which the rebels lost 8,000 men, including five Generals. On June 2d, the War Department ncluded Fortress Monroe in McClellan's Department, and by the 6th his entire army, except the reserves and the outlying divisions of Franklin and Fitz John Porter, were across the Chickshominy. Here was the point where McClellan should have received the co-operation of McDowell's army, which had been adsancing from Fredericksburg, but it was held back from apprehensions that Lee was retiring a part of his force to make a demonstration upon Washington City. After various struggles to possess the fortifications of Richmond, which failed on account of heavy rains swell-

ing the river, covering the whole bottom to

the depth of three and four feet, and

rendering the whole face of the coun-

try a perfect bog, impassable for ar-

tillery or cavalry in any general move-

ment, on the 23d of June the removal of the

stores from White House by the way of the

Pamunky was commenced, preparatory to the

change of front and base. The battle of Oak

Grove, and the attack of Stonewall Jackson

upon McCall's division, occurred on the 25:h:

Gaines's Mill on the 27th; Peach Orchard

th, the battle of White Oak Swamp occurred. lasting nearly all day; and on July 1st the desired position was gained by General McClellan at Malvern Hills. Recuperating his exausted army, on the 4th he pushed up the the river, and on the 7th had advanced seven miles. On July 1st the President had told him it was impossible to supply reinforcements; on the 2d he wrote to him, saying, "Save the army materiel and personnel, and I will strengthen it for the offensive again as far as I can;" on the 4th he wrote, "To reinforce you so in a month or even six weeks is impossible.' Before the month had expired General Halleck rote to McClellan, "it is determined to withdraw your army from the peninsula to Acquia Creek." And this wonderful campaign, unequalled in the annals of war, is called by Col. Forney "a long period of wasting idleness." When McClellan was appealing for reinforcements, he was actually ordered to send a regiment of cavalry and several batteres of artillery to Burnside at Acquia Creek. In view of the fact that McClellan was crippled by the orders from Washington, and that at the time there was hardly an exception to the unanimity of praise which crowned his career, it is well to recall to the abolition

True Issue and No Lying," uses the following many language:

Let us have a fair contest. Let us see and stand to the real issue. The Union cause is not so poor as to need lies for its support, and lies will not help it. Gen. McClellan never offered his services to the rebels; Pendleton did not vote against supplies for the war, or thank God that he so voted; and the Republican recesses that are religiously intenting these and other God that he so voted; and the Republican presses that are reiterating these and other falsehoods and forgeries are only damaging their own cause and giving substantial aid to the enemy. Shame on them that they have so little appreciation of the strength and dignity of their cause and so small confidence in

naners the good advice of the Springfield Ra-

he sense and patriotism of the people. We do not presume that the New York Tribune or Times, the Philadelphia Press, the Cincinnati Gazette, or any of the tribe, will heed the admonition of their Springfield contemporary; indeed, they cannot, for, whatver the Springfield Republican may think or say on this point, their cause really has no strength and dignity, and they must therefore fight the campaign with lying nd detraction, which are the only weapons

The Hon. Joseph E. McDenald, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, made a capital speech at the New Albany Ratification Meeting on Friday. His speech abounded in sound and wholesome views. It was animated by a healthful and hopeful spirit of patriotism. In short, it was in every respect a salutary and inspiring speech, worthy of the distinguished speaker, and worthy of the grand and holy cause of which he is a representative, "I have said from the beginning, and it is now unalterably fixed in my mind," he declared, "that this country shall not be dismembered. I believe this country was made for one government, and one people, and I have never seen the day or the hour when I should be wiling to give up our claim to the people of the South as our fellow-citizens. It is our land, and we cannot give it up; we must hold it, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Lakes." "The Union must be preserved," he again declared, "and I believe, that, if George B. McClellan is elected President the Union will be restored under the Constitution within sixty days after his inauguration." In this cheering faith we fully

share. All the omens indeed point to this consummation. And who would not rejoice in such a consumnation? Is there a voter in Indiana who would not? Assuredly there cannot be one. But who believes that such a consummation can ever be achieved under Lincoln? Certainly nebody of candor and intelligence. Lincoln does not even seek this consummation. He does not wish it. He would not have it. He seeks the destruction of slavery through the destruction of the Union under the Constitu. tion. His scheme of action is incompatible not merely with the preservation of the Union under the Constitution but with the attainment of peace upon any lasting basis. It is a scheme of endless war and of national ruin and dishonor. If Lincoln is re-elected, we will never again have either peace or Union in this land. If McClellan is elected, we shall have both, as Mr. McDonald says, within less than sixty days after his inauguration. Do not the voters of our sister State pray for peace and Union? Beyond question they do. This achievement is the object of their prayers and vigils as of their sacrifices and

their sufferings.

Let them rally, then, under the banker of McClellan in the hands of Mc-Donald, and on the eleventh of October strike s telling blow for the consummation they davoutly wish. They will do so in overwhelming numbers, if they are not smitten with dicial blindness. They will do so, if the Gods, bent on their destruction, have not made them mad. And from what we have seen recently of the voters of Indiana, we believe that their eyes are open and their vision clear, and that they were never saner in all their lives. They are neither mad nor blind. They are in the full enjoyment of their sense and of their senses. They unquestionably will elect McDonald by a majority that will quicken the pulse of Unionists and slacken the pulse of abolitionists from Maine to Cal-

We have received a letter from one of the most unflinching Union men in Kentucky, who occupies a high position in her councils, and has served his country in the Federal army, that details some circumstances to which we beg to call the attention of the proper au-

He has always been of opinion that proper restrictions on trade in our State would have a salutary influence in various ways, but he asserts that the order of General Burbridge, No. 63, has been abused and perverted in Gallatin county, for political purposes, by the Board of Advisers at Covington, and the Deputy Provost Marshal at Warsaw, who is acting, he says, under their direction. The order of General Burbridge declares that a man of known loyalty is entitled to a permit. The first test applied to some of the citizens of Gallatin county, who applied for such permits, was: "Did you vote for M. M. Banton se Appellate Judge?" The second was: "I you will vote for the Baltimore nominees and identify yourself with their party you can obtain a permit to trade." And now a third test is applied substantially thus: "If you will not vote for McClellan you can have a permit." It thus appears that the Government officials have abandoned their duties, and gone into the market to purchase votes for the abolition candidates, and to advance the interests of s party rather than conserve the interests of their government. The result of these tests has been that better and truer Union men than composed the Board of Advisers have been denied the privilege to trade because they did not vote for M. M. Benton for Appelte Judge, who was an open secessionist

og atter the attack on Sampter; because would not pledge themselves to vote for Baltimore nominees and identify them-

ves with the a olition party; or because ey will not pledge themselves not to vote McClellan. Some of the Union merits of Gallatin county have had large quanof tobacco on hand, and desired to ship but could not obtain the required authorizaon by permit, unless they would sell a free m's dearest privilege, the right of suffrage, As a consequence, their property has depre ciated, and they have been greatly damaged, while others have been forced to abandon ry fight at Savage's Station on the same after- | trade altogether, and sell their stocks of goods

on hand for the best prices possible. And these men are of known loyalty, have acted with the Union party since the beginning of the rebellion, and are unconditionally for the government of their fathers; but they are at he same time men who will not sell or pledge their votes to Mr. Lincoln or any one

else to obtain a permit to trade. We are satisfied that General Burbridge never issued his order for such a purpose, and that he will fully investigate the facts we have detailed. He issued his order for patriotic, not party purposes, to promote the inerest of the government, and not of a faction; protect loyalty, and not to destroy it. We el that it is only necessary to call his atten on to the mode in which his wishes have een perverted and citizens injured to have he shameful practices discontinued. If he eeds the proof, we can furnish it; if what we ave stated is denied, it can be substantiated the very best of evidence; but the policy is public that we presume no person in Galatin county will have the hardihood to

Concessions of the Enemy .- The New York Tribune, one of the most malignant enmies of General McClellan and of the Union, concedes that our standard-bearer will probe bly carry six States. The Tribune says: General McClellan's letter has improved

publican, which in an article headed, "The rospects. His party will of course be beaten Maine, but we think not so badly as the the maine, but we talk not so badly as were lest year, whereas in Vermont they we beaten decidedly worse than last year. Judge that he cannot be elected, unless rebels should win two or three stunning tories; but, running on his letter as a prorm, he will poll a good vote in nearly pur State, and probably carry five or significance. ery State, and probably carry five or six.

So much for the Tribune; whose malignity oundless and dense as it is, rifts now and then so as to admit the passage of a ray of truth.

The Tribune concedes that our standard earer will probably carry six States. The Herald, whose enmity to General McClellan makes up in unscrupulousness what it lacks in malignity, adopts this concession with greater positiveness, and goes so far as to particularize the States, which as particularized comprise a majority of the electoral college. The Herald says:

Greeley admits that "Little Mac" will e or six States. Now which of the State will be probably carry? They are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Onio, Indiana, and Illinois. These States were all carried egainst the administration in 1862, on a plat-form precisely like that which McClellan lays lown for himself in his letter of accepta hose six States are all that he wants to elect

Though this is not precisely 'Greeley's admission, it certainly is the admission of Bennett, who as a political weather-prophet is much keener and much more distinguished than Greeley. The admissions of both, it must be acknowledged, form together a very noteworthy indication, whose significance is deepened by the simultaneous and spontaneous indorsement of McClellan by thousands of Republicans in all quarters of the North, Such concessions from such enemies are cheering indeed.

INDIANA ABLAZE FOR MCCLELLAN .- The New Albany Ledger says between four and five thousand of the honest veomanry of Indiana assembled at Charlestown Landing, Clarke county, on Saturday last, to ratify the nomination of our gallant standard-bearer General George B. McClellan. It was only intended to hold a small county meeting, and it was not expected that there would be many persons present. But the people came in hun dreds, with enthusiasm in their hearts for Mc Ciellan, until thousands were assembled where only hundreds were expected. There was nanifest every feeling of enthusiastic devotion to the Union, and confidence in the success of McClellan. Men were there who had not before, in twenty years, attended a political meeting. But the importance of the great ple of every age, all full of faith that it is alone through the success of McClellan that this Union can be preserved, and the tide of blood and desolation stayed which is now sweeping over the land. The Union, the Consitution, the laws, and peace under them. is the motto of the masses-and they are daily turning out in thousands all over Southern

Indiana to vindicate these great principles of right and justice. Litutenant-Governor Jacob delivered the speeds of the occasion at the great meeting on Saturday. It was a master effort of a patriot and statesman, who has helped upbear the banner of the Union on some of the bloodiest fields of the present war, and was received with the most cordial approval by the assembled thousands. Other eloquent and patriotic speeches were made, and the people went home more than ever resolved to change this administration and thereby perpetuate the liberties of the country. The waters are troubled-step in and be healed. The people are moving in majesty-fall into line if you would not be crushed under the frowns of their disapprobation. McClellan-the Union -the Constitution. These are the watch

JESE -A short time ago, we published a communication from New Castle, stating that Jesse desired to capture and burn that town. Two prominent citizens of New Castle, both men of undoubted loyalty, have sent us a note under their own signatures, assuring us that this statement is a mistake, as Jesse could have destroyed New Castle at almost any time during the last three months, if he had desired to do so. They further assure us that in this opinion the majority of the Union men of the community unite. They add: "Let us give the Devil his due." Certainly. We publish their correction with great pleasure. We are always glad to pay the Devil any part of what we owe him. We only wish we could

pay him all. FROM DIXIB .- Letters received from Capt. Geo. W. Griffith, of the 2d Kentucky cavalry who is now a prisoner in one of the Southers prisons, state that he is well, and mention that Col. Harrison, of the 8th Indiana cavalry, a fellow prisoner, is in the same condition In one of the letters the Captain refers to Lieut. Bradley, and says that he saw him just before he was captured, and at the time he was mortally wounded-one shot through the body and another through the wrist. It is presumed that on the red field of battle he found an honored soldier's grave. Doctor Findley, Surgeon of the 2d cavalry, is now at Charleston, waiting for an exchange.

At Sherman's last defeat of Hood nea onesboro, our Kentucky regiments found themselves engaged with the 2d, 4th, 6th, and th rebel Kentucky regiments of Lewis's of whom a large number were taken prisoners, including fifteen commissioned officers one of whom was Major A. Y. Rankin, of Lexington. It was a strange sight to see th recognition of old friends and playmates, and brothers meeting brothers in the opposing ranks.

n reference to Mr. Pendleton's "record," and especially during the special session of Congress which commenced July 4, 1861. An examination of the Congressional Globs will show that during that important period he voted continually with General John A. Mc-Olernand and General John A. Logan, of llinois, and General James S. Jackson, of

If the necks of the leading rebels and abolitionists were to be snapped, we might express our deep sympathy by snapping our

Nobody can live in peace at the South.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

Major-General Sheridan has gained a illiant victory over the rebels in the Shenandosh valley near Bunker Hill, at the crossing of Occoquan creek, on the Berryville pike. attacked the enemy under Early on Monday morning; and, after a battle which lasted until 5 P.M., routed the rebels, driving them through the city of Winchester, capturing 2,500 prisoners, 9 battle flags, and 5 pieces of artillery. The enemy lost Generals Gordon and Rhodes killed, and General York and two other General officers were wounded. Nearly their entire killed and wounded from the creek throughout the whole line of their retreat fell into our hands. Our gratification at this glorious success is marred by the loss of Gen. D. A. Russelli and the wounding of Generals Upton, Chapman, and McIntosh, the latter of whom lost a leg. Gen. Sheridan," with the modesty of true valor, says the country is indebted for this kandsome victory to Generals Wright, Crook, Emery, Torbett, and be officers and men under their command.

At the same time a co-operating movement seems to have been made by our cavalry under Averill and Merritt, which engaged the corps of Breckinridge at Darksville.and drove him seven miles, to the Stephensville depot, killing and wounding a considerable number, and capturing two hundred prisoners from Gordon's division. The rout of the rebals seems to have been complete, as they escaped up the valley under cover of the night. The conduct of our forces was all that could be desired. General Sheridan sava they charged and carried every position taken by the rebels, from Occoquan creek to Winchester. All honor to the noble corps of the Shenandoah and to its gifted commander.

THE PLATFORMS AND THE LETTERS OF AC-CEPTANCE. - The abolition party of the country, which met in national convention at Balre on the seventh of last June, adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That it is the highest daty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Consti-tution and laws of the United States; and that, by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our to aid the government in qualing, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors

against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their heatility and a return to their just allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States and that we all worst the Carron of the United States, and that we call upon the Governmen States, and that we can upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That, as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be al-WAYS AND BYERYWHERE HOSTILE TO THE PRIN-CIPLES OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, JUSTICE AND THE MATIONAL SAFETY DEMAND ITS UT-THE AND COMPLETE EXTERPATION FROM THE SOIL OF THE REPUBLIC; AND THAT WH UPHOLD AND MAINTAIN THE ACTS AND PROCLARATIONS BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT, IN ITS OWN DE-FRACE, HAS AIMED A DEATH BLOW AT THIS GIGANTIC BYIL. WE ARE IN FAVOR, FURTHER-MORE, OF SUCH AN AMENDMENT TO THE CON MORB, OF SUCH AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, TO BE MADE BY THE PROPLE IN
CONFORMITY WITH ITS PROVISIONS, AS SHALL
THERMINATE AND FOREVER PROHIBIT THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Resolved, That the thanks of the American
pee ple are due to the soldiers and sailors of the

army and navy who have perilled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its deence shall be held in grateful and everlasting

THE PRACTICAL WISDOM, THE UNSELFISH PA-ZIOTISM, AND UNSWERVING FIDELITY TO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN LIBERTY WITH WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAS DISCHARGED, UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF UNPAR-ALLELED DIFFICULTY, THE GREAT DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE; THAT WE APPROVE AND INDORSE, AS DEMANDED BY THE EMERGENUY, AND ESSENTIAL TO THE PRE-SERVATION OF THE NATION, AND AS WITHIN THE CONSTITUTION, THE MEASURES AND ACTS WHICH HE HAS ADOPTED TO DEFEND THE NATION AGAINST ITS OPEN AND SECRET FOES; THAT WE APPROVE ESPECIALLY THE PROCLAMATION OF EMAN-CIPATION AND THE EMPLOYMENT AS UNION SOLDIERS OF MEN HERETOFORE HELD IN SLA-VERY; AND THAT WE HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE ALL OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES ES-SENTIAL TO THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY

INTO FULL AND COMPLETE EFFECT.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorsa the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the adminisration of the government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all

men employed in its armies, without re-gard to distinction of color, the fall protec-tion of the laws of war; and that any viola-tion of these laws or of the usages of civilized in arms, should be made the subject of full

man promptredress.

Resolved. That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and instruction. ed and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, piedge
for the redemption of the public debt, must be
kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and ust system of taxation; that it is the duty of

just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the oredit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to ence the attempt of any national power bower who by force, or to suppliant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the fforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained a foreign military force, in near proximity

This is the Baltimore platform. The third resolution and the fifth, which we have printed in small capitals, show that the two first resolutions are words signifying nothing, or signifying the opposite of their established signification. For that matter, however, the entire platform as a platform signifies nothing. The "practical wisdom" and the "unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty" which the adopters of the platform "approve and applaud" are defined by Mr. Lincoln himself in the subjoined language, which we quote from his letter to Mr. Hodges, published nearly two months before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, and at that time still the theme of animated discussion in all parts of the country:

I FELT THAT MRASURES OTHERWISE UNCON-STITUTIONAL MIGHT BECOME LAWFUL COMING INDISPENSABLE TO THE PRESE OF THE CONSTITUTION THROUGH THE PRESER-VATION OF THE NATION. RIGHT OR WEONG, ASSUMED THIS GROUND, AND NOW AVOW IT. Herein, as will be seen, Mr. Lincoln affirms

openly that his discretion is the supreme law of the land, ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITH-STANDING. The platform in approving nd applauding this doctrine makes Mr. Lincoln's irresponsible will the real platform of the party. The platform as such is by is own terms a nonentity. It is simply a quitclaim whereby the party blindly surrendere itself to Mr. Lincoln's absolute discretion The fire-eaters are always in convulsions like | as at once the platform of his party and the as at once the platform of his party and the acle, that our present adversaries are realy constitution of his country. Such is the Bal- for peace, upon the bacis of the Union, we

timore platform. Upon this platform Mr. Linwas nominated.

Mr. Lincoln's first acceptance of the nomination was a verbal one. It is thus given in the journals of his party:

GENTLEMEN: I can only say in resp the remarks of your chairman, I suppose that I am very grateful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me both by the convention and by the national league. I am not insensible at all to the personal complient there is in this, yet I do not allow my elf to believe that any but a small portion o self to believe that any but a small portion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compli-ment. I am assured we are alike animated by a higher view of the interests of the coun-try for the present and the great future, and that I am entitled to appropriate as a compli-ment only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the convention and of the league that I am not unweathy to be of the league, that I am not unworthy to be intrusted with the place I have occupied for the last three years. I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country, but I am reminded, it has not been as in the country. this connection, of a story of an old Dutch armer, who remarked to a companion once that "it was not best to swap horses when prossing streams." Subsequently, he accepted the nomination

n due form, addressing the following letter to the annunciatory organ of the convention: EXECUTIVE MANSION, } WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Wm. Dennison and others, a Commit of the National Union Conve GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., ormally notifying me that I have been nominated by the convention you represent for the ed by the convention you represent for the esidency of the United States for four years in the 4th of March next, has been received. e nomination is gratefully accepted, as the olutions of the convention—called the plat-

orm—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplicating of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of Records in Mexico tion to the action of France in Mexico, as as-sumed through the State Department and in-dorsed by the convention, among the meas-ures and acts of the Executive, will be faith-fully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and appli-cable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the con-vention, as they forever must and will be re-membered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communi

cated the nomination and other proceedings of the convention, I subscribe myself,

Three weeks later, Mr. Lincoln further made known his construction of the platform, by issuing the following edict:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the rest ion of peace, the integrity of the whole ion, and the abandonment of slaver, I which comes by and with an authority nat can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln thus stands openly pledged not to accept peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. He explicitly demands the abolition of slavery, and will accept nothing less. He is pledged without disguise or equivocation to prosecute the war until slavery is

abolished. Such is the attitude which Mr. Lincoln had already assumed before the country when the Chicago Convention met on the twenty-ninth

of August last. The Chicago Convention, representing the conservatives of the country, adopted the

following platform: 1. THAT IN THE PUTURE, AS IN THE PAST, AS THE ONLY SOLID FOUNDATION OF OUR STRENGTH, SECURITY, AND HAPPINESS AS A PEOPLE, AND AS A FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENT EQUALLY CONDUCIVE TO THE WELFARE AND PROSPERITY OF ALL THE STATES, BOTH NORTH-

hat, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity, or war power higher than the constitu sty, or war power nigher than the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States

OF OTHER PROCESSION OF THE BASE THAT AT THE HARLEST PRACEICABLE MOMENT PRACE MAY BE RESTORED ON THE BASIS OF THE FRO-ERAL UNION OF THE STATES.

9. That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentraky, Maryland. recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and cower under our control the means and power under our control.

4. THAT THE AIM AND OBJECT OF THE DEMO CRATIC PARTY ARE TO PRESERVE THE FEDERAL consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and daugerous powers not granted by the censtitution; the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprison-ment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of he press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the deriving its just powers from the consent of

 That the shameful disregard by the Adtion, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common hu-

manity.

6 That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army and the seamen of our navy, who now are and have been in the field under the flag of their country, and, in the exert of its attaining nower they will rethe event of its attaining power, they will re ceive all the care, protection, and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic

This is the Chicago platform. Upon this platform, which speaks for itself to every candid and intelligent mind, General George B. McClellan was nominated. He promptly accepted the nomination in the following letter, which is the theme of universal admiration and applause in his party:

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 8, 1864. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination recently the record of my public life.

ation was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws, and Flag of our constraints of the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws, and Flag of our constraints.

country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the solution of the control of the c

xercise of a spirit of conciliation and com-comiss. To restore and preserve it the same pirit must prevail in our councils and in the ALL ITS INTEGRITY, IS AND MUST CONTINUE TO the vicinity of Gheut, and the colors may pos-

angul dexagut all the resources of statesman-ship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and inter-ests of the country, to secure peace, re-estab-lish the Union, and guarantes for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of Prace. We

Let me add what I doubt not was, although Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its considerational rights. If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fail upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union Must be Passeaved at all Hazards.

HAZARDS.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren, had been in vain;—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy, the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no Pance Can be Permanent without Union.

As to the other sphere presented in the As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure; re-establish the supremacy of law; and, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciatien of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States and the binding authority of rights of States and the omitting admitted are law over President, army and people, are revised of not less vital importance in war cts of not less vital importance

than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and, relying on his all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others, Commit tee, &c. Such is General McClellan's attitude before the country. It is in direct and proud contrast with the attitude of Mr. Lincola.

General McClellan stands pledged to preerve the Union at all hazards:-to demand the preservation of the Union as the sole basis of peace-to seek for peace upon that basis through all the honorable methods known to enlightened statesmanship and to the traditions of our own land-and, if necessary, to conquer peace upon that basis. "THE UNION." he declares, "IS THE ONE CONDITION OF PRACE. WE ASK NO MORE." "BUT", he also declares, "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL HAZ-ARDS". This is the position of General Mc-Clellan. It is the embodiment of everything that patriotism and statesmanship can offer to the country in this crisis. General McClellan

is the Union candidate. Mr. Lincoln, on the contrary, is pledged, as we have seen, to abolish slavery at all hagards:-to demand the abolition of slavery as the sole basis of peace—to seek for peace upon that basis through unrelenting warand, if necessary, to achieve peace upon that basis by exterminating the South, overthrowing the liberties of the North, and erecting a military despotism on the ruins of the Republic. He declares "THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY" to be an indispensable condition of peace. "While I remain in my present position," he further declares, "I SHALL NOT AT-TEMPT TO RETRACT OR MODIFY THE EMANGI-PATION PROCLAMATION, NOR SHALL I BETUEN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS PRES BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS." We here quote from Mr. Lincoln's last annual message. This is the position of Mr. Lincoln. It is the worst that fanaticism and charlatanry can do. Mr. Lincoln is the abolition candidate. He is the Disunion candidate.

The very achievement of the end ha roposes, if its achievement were possible, would involve the destruction of the Union under the Constitution: but its achievement is impossible, and the attempt can only cause endless bloodshed, in the course of which, and probably at no late stage, the liberties of the people will be extinguished. Mr. Lincola's scheme, as all must perceive, robs victory of its fruits, turning the blood of our heroic soldiers into a useless sacrifice: for, if General Grant should take Richmond to-morrow, breaking and dispersing the military power of the South, and Mr. Lincoln should adhere to his scheme, the Union would not be restored. His scheme does not look to the restoration of of the Union. It is radically and atterly incompatible with our system of free government. The execution of the one is the destruction of the other. We are persuaded that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would sound the knell not merely of the Union but of civil freedom on this continent May God in His infinite mercy protect us and mankind from a calamity so dire. But

enough. We intended simply to lay before our readers the platforms and the letters of acceptance, without a word of comment: but the documents themselves have insensibly drawn us from our intention. We now submit them to the earnest and thoughtful consideration of

our readers. The ra ification meeting at Camp Die Robinson was a glorious and enthusiastic utpouring of the people from the adjacont convies. The speeches of Gov. Bramlette the Hon. George W. Dunlap, the Hon. Brutus J. Clay, Generals John B. Huston and John M. Harlan, and Col. Frank Wolford, are briefly described by our correspondent, whose letter will be found on the first page of this morning's Journal. It is manifest that

The spirit is abroad, Will bring our country back again the times she'll wonder this to see.

Old Hardin, too, spoke out in clarion notes at a meeting in Elizabethtown, where Dr. B. R. Young presided, and Samuel Haycraft acted as secretary, two gentlemen who repralature of 1861, at a time when the secession waves were repeatedly hurled upon our State capital, but resisted by the triple brass of Kentucky loyalty to the blessed Union of our fathers. Samuel B. Thomas, Esq., the present worthy Representative of the county, made a tarilling speech, and was followed by ex-Governor John L. Helm and Dr. Harvey Slaughter. The meeting will have a most happy of fact in stimulating the exertions of our friends to roll up those one hundred thousand votes

Hart county also responded to the request of the Chicago Convention, and celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, by ratifying the nomination of McClallan and Pendleton, who are now the proud defenders of that secred instruent from the parricidal blows which faction and tanaticism are dealing to it. I was a more

esterday, a regimental flag bearing the inristion "Eleventh Kentucky Volunteer Cayalry" was picked up at the foot of Third street loating in the river. The questions naturally arise, Where did the flag come from, and how did it get in the river? The 11th regiment has recently been operating in Carroll county, in BE THE INDIGENSABLE CONDITION IN ANY SET-TERMENT. So soon as it is clear, or even prob-acle, that our present adversaries are rearly and carried by the current to where they were

To Tobacco Growers .- For your interest and for the interest at large, we would be glad to have you advise us immediately-1st.-The prospects of the growing crop.

2d .- What will likely be the product as compared with last year-1/8, 1/4, 1/2, or 3/4 of the quantity raised.

A POLITICAL BRIEF .- Abraham Lipcoli ought not to be re-elected President of this country for many reasons. We will enumerate some of them.

1. He has violated his official oath to "pre serve, protect, and defend the constitution. 2. He has violated the constitution in numerous instances and in all its guarantees for the liberty of the citizen.

3. He has attempted to subvert civil by military power.

4. He has caused freemen to be secretly scized and imprisoned; judged them in secret; denied them the privilege of habeas corpus; tried them for crimes unknown to the law before mock tribunals of his own creation; and inflicted upon them grievous and unlawful

5. He has suppressed free suffrage by armed force; prohibited and prevented voting for qualified candidates; and incarcerated men for being candidates in disregard of his prohi-

6. He has seized private property withou necessity and without compensation.

7. He has restricted and tried to suppress the freedom of speech and the freedom of the

8. He has infringed the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

9. He has given us a fluctuating, depreciated currency, instead of gold and silver coin. thereby deranging all commercial affairs, adding greatly to the burthens of taxation without any benefit to the national treasury, and interfering between debtor and creditor by a legal tender discharge for the half or a third in value of the legal demand, at the same time destroying the national credit both as to responsibility and good faith.

10. He has violated his oft-repeated personal and private pledges, their violation in reference to Kentucky in particular being so flagrant as to be disgraceful to him as an officer and dishonorable to him as a man.

11. He has usurped power to proclaim martial law over Kentucky without necessity. and upon pretexts so notoriously false as to induce suspicion of the most sinister motives vexing her also with trade regulations, which, beside the favoring of adjoining States to her prejudice, have no practical effect but that of rassing her citizens and affording abolition partisans the opportunity of being bribed.

12. He has tarnished the national honor by violating the cherished right of asylum in his illegal kidnapping and extradition of Ar-

13. He has degraded the nation by his apology to the French Emperor for a unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives ex pressing truly the sentiments of the nation in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

14. He has fearfully imperilled the Union cause by his illegal abolition proclamations, clinching the whole by his recent manifesto in which he has the insolence to proclaim that the nation shall not have peace but upon abolition terms of his dictating.

15. He has, by abandoning the policy of the war as proclaimed at its commencement by Congress and ratified by the nation, and converting it into an abolition crusade, usurped power that does not belong either to the Exccutive or to Congress or to both together, unmasked his fanatical schemes, divided the North, united the South, and committed a betrayal of public trust of unsurpassed atrocity and magnitude; showing that no reliance can be placed on the most solemn oaths or pledges of himself or party.

16. He has attempted the manufacture of State and electoral votes out of Territories having not a third enough population for admission into the Union, and out of rebel States in which one-tenth of the voters are empowered to rule the other nine-tenths.

17. He has by the attempted organization of an enormous standing army of negroes. with the accompanying avowal of a part leader in the Senate that as soon as the services of our white soldiers can be dispensed with they are to be disbanded leaving none but negro soldiers, justified the popular suspicion of an intention permanently to destroy the constitution and establish a despotism on its ruins.

18. He has in countless wave proved his incompetency for the station he has so disastrongly attempted to fill and which he is now so presumptuously attempting to retain by popular suffrage,

The draft is over, and we presume the last call for men has been made on the loyal States to put down the rebellion. It is thought that from 250,000 to 300,000 soldiers will be added to the armies of the United States by virtue of the draft, which has everywhere, as far as we learn, been carried out without the least difficulty. In our city, which radicalism denounces as a disloyal place, the utmost good humor prevailed; and, when the drawing was ended ,a rousing shout went up for Mo Clellan.

When Congress reassembles in ten weeks from next Monday, the Presidential election will have been decided, and our national legislators can devote their attention to sub jects which deeply interest all the commissioned officers of the United States army. and the general public also, to which we have not referred while the was pending. It will be recollected that when the first call for three years' troops was made by President Lincoln, how the public heart swelled with patriotic ardor, and with what alacrity men in every station in life abandoned their business in response. rushed to the various camps of instruction, and enrolled themselves in the different corps of the army to aid in suppressing the rebellion that threatened the disruption of the Union. The terms on which the patriotic volunteers of the country were accepted were stated by the War Department, and afterward fixed by acts of Congress. Soldiers were to be paid from the date of enlistment, and mustered out of the service at the expiration of three years unless the suppression of the rebellion rendered their discharge practicable at an earlier period. The regiments that went into service in the early part of the summer of 1861 were mustered out at the expiration of their three years, but it appears that a different rule is to be applied to those entering the service during and subsequently to the autumn of that year. Many of the politicians, who came out as commissioned officers in the early months of '61, have either resigned to fill lucrative offices at home, or been promoted for their persistent faith in the doctrines of the administration party, while some have won their stars and eagles by gallantry and knightly conduct. These resignations and promotions left vacancie which had to be filled from the line officers and from the meritorious in the ranks. Up to the close of 1862, a commission from the Governor of a State was sufficient to enable the officer promoted to draw his pay and exercise the functions of his office. Soon after the battle of Stone River, mustering officers were appointed, and promoted officers had to be re mustered for the unexpired term of the regiment. In relation to the mustering out of troops, the following order was promulgated from the Adjutant-General's office, at Washington, dated 28th April, 1863, under which every officer since promoted accepted his

General Order, No. 108. I. When volunteer troops are to be mustered out of service, the entire regiment or other organization will be considered as mustered out at one time and place, except prisoners of war, who will be considered as in service until their arrival in a loyal State with an allow since of time necessary for them to return to their respective places of enrolment.

The italian read above are in the published.

The italics used above are in the publishe orders, and seem to indicate the stress pu upon the words by the Secretary of War; and yet the War Department has recently discov-ADDRESS TO CONSERVATIVE CITIZENS -TLO red that "military necessity" renders it National Democratic Resident Committee a Washington City, Hon. Charles Mason, of imperative to hold all officers, remustered for promotion, during the con-Iowa, Chairman, will issue a spirited address tinuance of the war. An order has to the conservative people of the United been issued to that effect, and instructions States, with a view to urge upon them general have been given from headquarters at Atlanta and immediate organization in order to insure to regiments about to be mustered out of seran effective and triumphant canvass for the vice, for the officers to return for duty, as soon ardroaching Presidential election. A correas their regiments shall have been mustered spondent of the New York World says the out. General Sherman is not responsible for short period which intervenes, and the momenthis; he obeys the orders of his superior offitous interests involved, render promptness and cer, but the order has created much dissatisenergy imperative. The committee say that faction in the army. A few facts in connecall that is needed to secure the salvation of the tion with it will show its incongruity and the republic on the 8th of November next, is for great injustice its operations will inflict. In the conservatives to lay aside all despondency the first place, a very large number of the line and fault-finding, and to organize-not to officers, attached to regiments going out of morrow, or next week, but to day. The loss service this fall and winter, have been proof a moment may be fatal. It should be the noted from the ranks. When they were enrule of action, to which there should be no listed they were told by theov Gernment that exceptions, that every male adult in the one hundred dollars bounty would be given nited States, of the conservative party, should to them at the expiration of three years, but connect himself, without a moment's unneces the law that guaranteed this bounty to the sary delay, with such an association; but this Union soldiers is practically nullified by Secalone is not sufficient. The great purpose of retary Stanton's decision; and every soldier, such associations is that their members should who, by his fitness or bravery, won promotion meet to discuss, to plan, and to act; to develop from the ranks, is deprived of that amount. that magnetic power which results from the Again, during the years 1861-62, the pay of contact of mind with mind: to inspire that an officer was over three times what it is now. confidence which springs from mutal while his rations and clothing cost him about sympathy and mutual determination. The one-third what they do at the present time active, influential men, whether young or Congress and the war office have gone on nib old, who shall show themselves foremost in bling at the pay of army officers, until it has this great work, will be entitled to have their been reduced to such a figure that they cannot names enrolled among those who will heresubsist without the aid of private resources. after be regarded as virtual saviors of the na No doubt it was popular to do so, and popution, and will justly share the public gratilarity being more essential to the national ude in any way in which it may hereafter be Solons than justice to those who risked and egitimately evinced. A list will be prepared lost their lives to perpetuate their power, a and preserved for future reference, on which tax of five per cent was put upon officers' these found-most prompt and energetic in efpay, a reduction in the allowance for his serfecting the proposed organization, or in other vant and other items of commutation was like efforts will stand highest. The vast made, while a twenty dollar coat of 1861-2 patropage and power of the Administration. now costs sixty dollars, bacon has risen from which its organs and its acts inform us are six to twenty-two cents the pound, and he is to be used to an extent never before paralleled paid with a dollar worth thirty-five to forty n influencing the result of the approaching cents, instead of the dollar worth one hundred lection, can only be successfully opposed in cents, as he was promised when he entered the

nobly struggled on to the end of their enlist

and share the hospitality of friends, instead of

burrowing in the earth like groundhogs,

without tent, cot, or blanket, and liv-

amusement of Mr. Stanton, and the eleva-

tion of the grinning American citizens of Afri-

must be held to drill and lead other con

scripts to battle. Their families are nothing:

their private affairs can take care of them

selves; their health may fail; their business

go to ruin; their wives; and children starve;

but the contractors must flourish and the

blessed nigger be freed. We cannot believe

should have commanded. We cannot believe

that Mr. Stanton reflected that his new order

would not only deprive our Union officers of

their bounty, but also of their personal liber-

ties. We beg him, therefore, in the name of

instice and humanity, to rescind the order.

which is so painfully oppressive to the gallant

men who are winning the glorious victories

that he is enabled to flash across the tele-

graph wires to stir the pulses and awaken the

and in such a struggle, political partisanship

should be merged in a true and brave patriot

General McClellan's West Point oration.

Bore wide, and knock'd the owner

champions, republishes the extract in ques-

The lamented Douglas thus powerfully ex-presses bimself on the subject of submission

The Tribune is rather an old marksman to

be knocked over by the discharge of its own

ing on that account. The blunderbuss of the

Hoosier Hudibras appears to be passing along

New York city spoke nobly for nor

nominees at the ratification meeting on Sat-

orday. There were 100,000 freemen in at-

tendance, and twelve mass meetings were in

operation at the same time. Speeches were

of N. J., Colonel Spencer W. Cone, August

Belmont, George F Comstock, John McKeon,

Judge Daly, Wm. J. Rose, Prof. Wedgewood.

Elijah F. Purdy, James Gallagher, Robert C.

Talmadge, Eli. P. Norton, Gen. Walbridge,

and others. Two of the stands were occupied

entirely by the Germans. We shall at the

these stirring speeches before our readers.

The meeting seems to have paralyzed the

Chairman of the abolition Executive Com-

mittee, Mr. Raymond, for his paper (Tre

Times) of Monday had no report of its pro-

Governor Brough, of Ohio, made a

speech recently at Columbus, Ohio, against

General McClellan. He said that he had

worked with McClellan in railroad circles;

that the latter was not brilliant; and that he

was very vacillating. Mr. Brough testifies

untruly. No honest and truthful man, who

was associated with McClellan in the con-

struction of the great Illinois Central Railroad.

hesitates to bear witness that he was esteemed

the ablest engineer in the nation. It would

seem as if the vast fatty matter of Governor

DESERTERS - Right deserters from the rebel

army arrived in the city last night on the

Nashville train. They are from Sherman's

Brough's belly had passed into his skull.

ceedings.

earliest possible moment lay extracts from

Winthrop, of Mass., S. B. Cushing, F. A

ade by Mayor Gunther, Governor Parker,

the ranks of his party. It is a very unerring

wespon of its kind. At every grack, a big o

little abolitionist fells sprawling.

gun; but the spectacle is none the less edify-

tion, with this introductory sentence:

Hudibrastic "stripe", when

immortal firelocks.

to rebels in arms:

enthusiasm of the nation.

servative party:

the manner now contemplated. service. Yet with all this injustice inflicted To the patronage and favor of the Govern on the Union volunteer officers, they have ment we must oppose the patronage and favor of the people. The Democratic clubs and asments without a murmur, expecting after ociations formed as now proposed will serve three years of unexampled hardships that as a portion of the requisite party machinery, they could renounce the sabre for the plough, and with this view the committee invite them o forward to Washington, in addition to other returns, names of their officers and the number of their members, when each club ing on scant army rations for the will be immediately furnished with a copy of some newspaper which will serve as a connecting link with the committee, and enable can descent. But they are not to be let off so the latter to secure that concert of action easily, and the Secretary of War says they which it is their purpose to effect.

Walk up to the Captain's office and set tle, sheddwites and contractors!" The Forney "Occasional" letter to the Philadelphia Pres first suggested to the office-holders and contractors that they were expected to contribute funds to aid the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and that the War Bureau gave this subject that new it is followed up by Henry J. Raymond. careful attention in all its bearings which it the Chairman of the National Abolition Er ecutive Committee, by whom a circular has been issued to the following effect:

Booms of the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, New York, September 15, 1864. [Private.]

Dear Sir: Your name, with others, has been handed to me as having been employed by the Government in furnishing supplies to the Medical Department of the army during the past year. I take it for granted you ap-preciate the necessity of sustaining the govrnment in its contest with the rebell

of electing the Union candidates in November

the only mode of carrying the war to a suc-cessful close, and of restoring a peace which shall slor restore the Union.

I trust you will have anticipated the appli-SHADES OF HUDIBRAS AND MCFINGAL! -The Lafayette Courier, a very fierce champion of abolitionism, fires this broadside into the conation now made for a contribution to the fund which we need for organizing and carrying on the Presidential canvass. The amount of this contribution I of course leave to yourself. Please remit whatever you feel inclined to give in a check, payable to my order as treas-DOUGLAS TO THE UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our government from destruction, to entere its instrument and leave transition. urer of the National Executive Committee I respectfully ask your immediate attention to this matter, as the need of funds is pressing. force its just power and laws, to maintain our

force its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation—these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this and the time for using them is short. Your obedient servant, H. J. RAYMOND, Chairman. This private circular, it will be perceived, in addressed to those who have been employed by the Government to furnish medical supplies. and it is well known that Ex-Surgeon General Hammond has been charged with heavy frauds in collusion with those thus employe and that suit has been instituted to recover a smould be merged in a true and brave partist-iem which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause, and with these motives, thatso many of our com-rades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the metric hours? very large sum of money lost to the govern ment by this plunder. But the abolitionis ask these very men who are implicated in some of the most disgraceful frauds to add to the bribery and corruption fund which is to be fidelity. Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work begun? That after all those noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that.

Stephen A. Douglas. used in the vain endeavor to re-elect Mr. Lincoln. "The need of funds is pressing, and the time for using them is short," says Raymond and, with a full realization of the deplorable

condition of his party friends, he might add Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

Now, it so happens, as our readers are fally aware, that this language, which the Courier ignorantly ascribes to Douglas, was uttered only three months ago by General George B. After an absence of several months McClellan, who in view of this language was Colonel O. H. Moore, of the 25th Michigan nominated by the "unconditional submission infantry, returned to the city yesterday, er party" as its candidate for the Presidency, and route for Atlanta, at which point he will join who is his letter of acceptance has just rehis regiment and assume command of a brigpeated and reiterated the substance of this ade. Colonel Moore is one of the real heroes language, with the unanimous and enthusiasof the war. Being in command on the Pa tic approval of the party! To be specific, the cific coast in the beginning of the rebellion extract in question is taken verbatim from he aided in the detection and exposure of the treachery which has rendered the memory of Albert Sidney Johnson and his confederates When Hudibras upheaved his petronel to ward off the blow of Talgol's ragged tranin treason infamous forever. As the com mander in the encounter with a vastly superior The gun recoiled, as well it might, Not used to such a kind of fight, And shrunk from its great master's gripe, Knocked cown and stunged with mortal stripe. rebel force under Morgan at Stebbs's Bend, in 1863, he endeared himself to all loyal Kentuckians, by utterly routing the foe, actually So also, McFingal's gun, a weapon of the killing and wounding a greater number of the enemy than that of his own entire force; and his manly response to the demand of the The blunderbuss of the Latayette Courier haughty foe on that occasion for a surrender is evidently fashioned on the model of these has associated his name with our most sacred memories of the Fourth of July. We heartily P. S. Since the remarks above were in welcome our gallant friend to the hospitali print, we have learned that the New York ties of our city, and vouchsafe for him even s Tribune, the great Corypheus of the abolition heartier welcome from his old comrades a

A friend writes to us from Somerse that, after all the efforts of the ultras in that region to prejudice the people against the action of the Chicago Convention, the nam of McClellan and his glorious letter of accept ance sweep through the mountains like an army with banners. His name will, from present indications, swallow up all opposi tion. There are no fears of the mountain re gion in the coming contest; McClellan will carry the "Gibraltar" by a very heavy majority. The people of that district have don much for the cause of the Union, and they cannot silently submit longer to the perversions and misdirections of the party in power. They demand that the restoration of the Union shall be the cardinal object of the Government in this fearful strife in which so many of their sons are involved. They understand the issue as presented, and will meet

it like true patriots. The New York Tribune says Lincoln nd Johnson were both born in slave States, and are representatives of the class known as "poor whites." They never have improved their condition, unfortunately. On the contrary, they have steadily deteriorated, until at last they have reached the lowest depths of mortal shabbiness in the leadership of the abclition party. What a warning to 'ragamuf-

fins! We hardly need say that "poor whites" is a phrase current amongst the negroes of the South, signifying not white people who are poor, but white people who are poor without being respectable. It means white people who are beggars and thieves.

We have military officers who have pluck enough, but not brains enough. Their wooden heads make the stumbling blocks. We think that the Federal officers,

nilitary and civil, who have nothing to do, should be placed on a reduced scale of duties. Mr. Toombs of Georgia is again figur g in the papers. He is played out. His

strongest p'int is a pint of brandy. If Government officers honestly discharge their duties, the Administration dishonestly discharges them.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

Sheridan's victory in the Shenandosh alley was even more complete than at first reported. The rebels under Early are comletely demoralized and in full retreat, On legraphic despatches give a full account of this brilliant success.

We have received numerous inquiries concerning the state of the conflict of authority raised by the order which General Ewing lately addressed to the county judges of this district.

The President, as we understand, has rewoked the order. We felt perfectly assured that he would, if indeed General Ewing, with generous and graceful promptitude, should not anticipate the executive will.

The speech of Mr. Winthrop, to which we surrender nearly all our editorial space this morning, will attract the attention, as it will excite the admiration, of the whole publie. We commend it to the best reflection of everybody. Particularly do we commend it to every doubting Old-line Whig. The speech, as will be seen, is in Mr. Winthrop's happiest vein, displaying the spirit, vigor, and grace of his earlier years, with the richness and melowners of his autumnal days. It is a finished and splendid effort. The Democratic State Convention of Mea-

sachusetts, we learn from the despatches, has nominated Mr. Winthrop as a Presidential elector for the State at large. Ably and brilliantly will be uphold the banner of the Republic in this decisive struggle. We observe that the same convention has nominated as a

candidate for the governorship the Hon. Henry W. Payne, of Cambridge, who is also an Oldline Whig. How impressively does all this attest the fact, that, though the name and organization and traditions of the Democratic party remain, its old lines have vanished, leaving in their place only the broad lines of the Union and the Constitution, which embrace Whigs and Democrats alike, and from which no Whig can retire without abandoning his principles as a Whig. This fact is indeed too clear for rational dispute. The Whig who now refuses to act with the Democratic party is an apostate. He refuses to stand just where he has always stood. He renounces his principles. He deserts his colors. He turns his back upon the wise teaching and apon the high example of Clay and of Crittenden. Such a man has no shadow of right to be called or to call himself a Whie. If he is an honest man, and understands the force of language, he will neither claim nor accept

the honored name. The Cincinnati Commercial, which heore George H. Pendleton's nomination by the Chicago Convention declared him to be a conservative in distinction from such men as Long and Corry and Vallandigham, now has the hardihood to insinuate that Mr. Pendleton is a radical of the Long and Corry and Vallendigham school! The Commercial's inconsistency in this particular is so flagrant that even the Gazette ridicules it. "Its envied readers," says the Gazette sarcastically of its abolition colleague, "must have been surprised at the journalistic versatility which made Mr. Pendleton a conservative when a andidate for Representative of the First Disriot, and an ultra Peace and Separation Democrat when nominated for Vice-President." The Commercial, it must be owned, stands or ies in a very mortifying predicament. It probably feels keenly enough the shame of being detected in such a barefaced contradiction of itself for party purposes. That alone is sufficiently humiliating; but it is nothing compared to the disgrace of being re buked for partisan mendacity by the Gezette! This is indeed humiliation. It s more than mortal pride was made to bear. But it is not too much for justice. We do not by any means pity the Commercial.

Serves it right!

MAGRUDER'S OPERATIONS - Magruder, at the head of his gang of thieves, is operating quite extensively in Nelson county and along the line of the Lebanon Branch Railroad. On Monday, he paid a visit to New Haven, and burned the stockade there, built some time ago by the Union troops then garrisoning the place. No efforts were made by the citizens to prevent the guerillas from committing the act of destruction. They stood quietly by and tamely submitted to the outrage. Magruder informed them, when he was ready to eave, that he would return to the town in a few days and burn the railroad bridge over Rolling Fork, and destroy the depot building With this threat or warning fresh in their ears, the citizens made no preparations to resist any further aggressions by the outlaws. In our ten o'clock edition of yesterday, we published a statement in regard to the attack on the Lebanon train, and the burning of the depot at New Haven on Wednesday. We have since been furnished with more complete details of the transaction. After Magrader was repulsed by the train guard, he entered New Haven and proclaimed it to be his intention to burn the depot. Major Chambers, of the 15th Kentuck v volunteers was sojourning in the town at the time, and as soon as he learned of the approach of the robbers, he begged the citizens to organize and expel them from the place. Fully one bundred men were collected in front of the Burgess House, a greater portion of them armed with pistols. The Major asked for ten volunteers to follow him and drive out the thieves. The petitions were in vain. Not a man stepped forward as a volunteer to defend homes and private property from the torch of the cutlaws. When the guerillas advanced toward the Burgess House, there was a general scatterment among the crowd, and many of the more timid threw their pistols and pocket bocks in yards, gardens, and other places, where they thought the guarillas would not be able to find them.

Major Chambers was left to the mercy of the scoundrels, and forced to flee for his life. Saveral shots were fired at him. The depot was et on fire and burned to the ground. About \$2,000 worth of private property was stored in the building, and destroyed. Wm. Sarpley lost \$900 worth of goods. H. B. Hodgkins's loss will amount to \$500, and Mr. Hubbards's to about the same. If the citizens had exhibited a spark of bravery, Magrader would have been driven from the town, and the depot saved from the fire-brand. After leaving New Haven, the robbers went direct to Bardstown, where they captured the telegraph operator, demolished his instrument, and robbed him of his private effects. Yesterday morning Magruder was at New Hope, and plundered the citizens. He was lying in ambush for the up train, but, learning that a strong guard was on board, he wisely refrained from making any attack. He is still hovering in the vicinity of the railroad, and it is presumed that, if a guard is not at once despatched to Rolling Fork, he will burn the bridge over that stream.

JESSE DRAFTED .- In the draft for Henry county yesterday, Jesse, the notorious robber, guerilla, and raider, was alloted a prize His name was duly drawn from the wheel and recorded as one of the drafted men of the county. We trust that Jesse will receive this paragraph as an official notice of his good luck, and that he will report as ready for duty without delay. Please, Jesse, don't give the Board of Enrolment any trouble; come up like a man and furnish your substitute, or shoulder your musket and bravely march to the field of battle.

General Meagher has returned from the Army of the Potomac, and is ordered to Sherman. He declares that, although he respects McClellan for his gentlemanly qualities, his letter of acceptance stamps him for the Presidency.—Louisville Press. Yee, General McClellan's letter "stamps

him for the Presidency." And the stamp will be found genuine and valid. Not the Man .- Burgess, the individual who was arrested several days ago in Indianapolis, on suspicion of being the notoriou guerilla Quantrill, was examined on Monday by the committee sent from Kansas to recogoise bim, but, failing to identify him as the scoundrel guilty of so many outrages, he was discharged from custody.

We publish below the speech delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, at the McClellan Ratification Meeting in the

ity of New York, on Saturday last. Mr. Winthrop was introduced to the auience by the venerable James Gallatin, as

follows: FELLOW CITIZENS: Allow me to introduce realization of the service of his country, a former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and prominent for is defence of free institutions. I invite your attention to Robert C. Winthrop, of Massattention to Robert C. Winthrop, of Massatention chusetts,

Mr. Winthrop was received with enthusias-

tic applause and renewed cheers. SPEECH OF ROBERT C. WINTHROP. Mr. Winthrop spoke as follows:

I thenk you, fellow-citizens for this friend

ly and flattering reception. I thank your honored President for the kind words in which he has presented me to you. I feel glad in being here under the lead of one, who, as the gentleman who called the meeting to order said, has added new honor to a name that was already associated with so much of true and tried patriotism, with so much of spotless integrity, and with so much of figancial and commercial wisdom. You know me, men of New York—if I may presume to me, men of new lork—It I may presume to imegine that you know me at all—as a member of the old Whig party of the Union, as lorg as that party had any organization or existence. (Cheers.) And I cannot help recalling the fact, on this occasion, that among my explicit political efforts marky thirty my earliest political efforts, nearly thirty rs ego, was a speech in this cit the Democratic candidates of that day. I fear that my faculty of making a speech, is somewhat impaired by the lapse of years; but such as I can make is heartiof to-day. [Applause.] I could not find it in my heart to refuse the request of you Committee of Arrangements, seconded as it was by an old and valued friend, whom ! knew so long ago as the tried and trusted friend of Daniel Webster, that I would at lesst be present as a witness of this great de monstration. Nor, being here, can I refuse on me by your honored President, and to bear my humble testimony to the cause in which you are engaged. It was promised me that I should see the greatest meeting ever held in America; and no one can doubt, I think, that the promise is fulfilled. ["Bo it is." Cheers] It is, indeed, a glorious, sight—this wast assemblage of America in the control of the American citizens; unseduced by patronage, unawed by power—in the great commer-cial metropolis of the Union—itself one of the noblest products of that Union—all rallying beneath a common banner, all animated by a common resolve; that banner, the stars and stripes—that resolve, to do all that in us lies for the rescue of our country from the dangers by which it is encompassed. [Cheers] You are assembled in Union square, and I am glad to know that you all intend to stand square on the platform of the Union. [Laughter and applause.] You are assembled on the tution of the United States received the atesting signatures of its framers; and I rei to be assured that you are all resolved to up hold the authority and vindicate the su oromacy of that constitution. [Applause.] Yes, my friends, in yonder city of Pailadelphia, which we are glad to remem ber, in this connection, was also the birthplace of George B. McClellan, [cheers] on the 17th day of September, 1787, that sacred instrument was perfected, which has secured Union and peace to our land for more than seventy years past, and which, it this day's ratification shall be successful carried out, may still, I fondly hope and the years to come. [Enthusiastic applause.] You are assembled, too, on the anniversary of the day when the noble candidate whose nomina-tion you are about to ratify completed his great work of rescuing the capital of his coun-try from the Confederate hosts by the gloritry from the Confederate hosts by the glorious battle of Antietam. You have not for-

gotten those memorable days of September.

1862, when the fate of our republic seemed just trembling in the scales, when almost all men's hearts were failing them for feat, and when the gallant McClellan, forgetting the inmerited indignities to which he had just by Union and peace.

Nothing could be further from my pur been subjected—forgetting everything but his in these remarks, than to cast the slightest imputation upon the patriotism of President country's dangers and his own determination to stand or fall with its flag, and responding to stand or fall with its list, and responding without a murmur or a moment's delay to the personal appeal of the President, gathered up the scattered fragments of his brave but broken army, reorganized their shattered battalions, as by the waving of a magicians's wand, drove back the invaders access the Potomes, and once more acquired. coln, or anybody else. No one can doubt that he wishes to write his name on the roll of history as the restorer of the American Union. It is a title which might satisfy the most exalted ambition. He may well be ex-cused for his eagerness to remain in office across the Potomac, and once more secured the safety of Washington and of the govern-ment. [Loud cheers.] I would not disparuntil he has accomplished the work. He may almost be pardened for wielding the enormous paironege and power which belongs to the Executive in a war like this for securing his ment. [Loud cheers.] I would not disparage the successes which have been achieved on other days and ander other commanders.
We all remember with grateful admiration the splendid victories which have been won, on the lend and on the sea, by Meade, and Grant, and Sherman—by Porter, and Kearsarge Winelow, and the heroic Farragut, and we of many others of our Grantle and the search and the search of the special search and the search of the search and the search of the search and the search of the search own nomination and his own election, if he really believes he can accomplish it. And those who are of opinion that he is just about to succeed—whether within sixty days or ninety days—before Christmas or af.er—are right to give him their support. We would all support him if we were of their opinion. by so many others of our Generals and Admirals. All honor to the heroes of Vicksburg and for we want the country saved, no matter who is to have the glory. But President Lin-Mobile Bay, and of the blessed waters, what ever they are called, which at last inguited the Alabams; and all gratitude to the solwho is to have the glory. But President Lincoln is evidently looking forward to another title in the history of the future. He desires to be enrolled as the great liberator of the African race—a glorious title, also, if it could be legitimately obtained. But I greatly fear that in aiming at the second he has lost the first. No may, I think, can help perceiving that he is no embayrassed and antancled by his acceleration. diers and sailors by whose brave hearts and sent arms those victories were achieved.

[Applause.] But none of them have eclipsed or even dimmed the brilliant record of the Army of the Potomac and its leader during those eventual days which esded at South Mountain and Antistem. For that gallant leader it is glory acough that it may be said of hims at the south Mountain and Antistems. is so embarrassed and entangled by his procla is so embartased and entangled by his procla-mations, and commitments, and pledges in re-gard to slavery, as to be almost incapacitated from bringing this terrible struggle to an ear-ly and successful termination. [Applause] tem. For that gallant leader it is glory erough that it may be said of him, as the result of that brief but almost miraculous campign, that, born in the birthplace of the constitution, he was privileged, by an auspicious and beautiful coincidence, to commemorate its seventy-fifth birthday by saving the capital of the county. But when of which he himself is unable to untie, and which hs country. But who of us is not ready to seeps the omen that it is still reserved for him who saved the capital on that day to save the country itself at this? [Loud applanse.]

And now, fellow-citizens, you have not for-

dered all such efforts hopeless gotten that this was the last military service which General McClellan was permitted to per-form in the defence of the Union. You have nst forgotter, that, only a few weeks afterward, he was summarily deprived of his command, and sent into that retirement from which no pstrictic offers of his own, and no persistent solicitations of his friends, have prevailed on the Administration to recall him. But the day is at length at hand when the people of the United States have the constitutional oppor-tuaity and the constitutional right to revise and reverse the decrees of the Administration; and most heartily do I hope that this one and most neartify do I nope that this one of their decrees, if no other, will be revised and will be reversed. [Applause] Most heartily do I hope, that, disregarding all considera-tion of parties and platform, and with the single and simple view of restoring Union single and simple view of restoring Union and peace to our distracted land, the people of the loyal States will resolve, by their votes in November next, to take upon their own shoulders this leader whom the rulers have rejected, and to bear him triumphantly into that same White House from which the rejection has emanated. ["We will, we will." Cheers] That, as I understand it, is the proposition before this meeting; and for one, certainly, I gladly avail myself of this earliest opportunity which has been presented to me to express my approval of it. [Cheers] Young men of New York, and of the nation, will you not take it in special charge, and see to it not take it in special charge, and see to it that this is done? ["Yes, yes."] The candidate whom we support is eminently a young man's candidate—the youngest in years, I believe, that was ever nominated for the Presidency, but who has won more laurels in the field, and shown a discretion and a wisdom in civil affairs, which would have done honor to the oldest. It ought to be the done honor to the oldest. It ought to be the pr de of young America not only to see that he has fair play and a generous support, but to secure him an opportunity of showing what young men can do, and are destined to do, in the high places of the land, as well as on the field of battle. [Loud applause.] And yet let me not seem for a moplause.] And yet let me not seem for a moment, fellow-citizens, to put the great issue of the approaching election on any personal grounds. The question before us is not about the relative claims or merits of Aoraham Lincoln and George B. McClellan, but about the nation's welfare, and the nation's life. [Three chers for McClellan.] In whose hands will that precious life be safest? That is the question: and I do not forget that it is a question. tion; and I do not forget that it is a question tion; and I do not forget that it is a question of opinion, on which every man has a right to form, and every man has a right to follow, his own opinion. I do not forget, either, how many honest and excellent men. in my own and other parts of the land, with whom I have heretofore delighted to take connect in fifteent consequences. son's Landing, in his brilliant oration at West Point, and still more recently in his admirable letter accepting the nomination we are assem-bled to ratify. [Three cheers for General McClellan] These are the true platforms for the hour, and not for the hour only, but for all time. ["That's so."] We need no other, and some of us, certainly, can recognize no other. [Voice, "They're good enough."] I rejoice to see so many of their noble senti-ments and golden sentences emblayanced on son's Landing, in his brilliant orati counsel in private and in public analis, have come to different conclusions from my own. But I have not been able to resist the convic-tion, my friends, that the best interests of the country, and the best hopes of restoring the Union of the country emphatically and urgent-Union of the country emphatically and urgently demand a change of Administration at the approaching Presidential election. [Oheers] I cannot resist the conviction—or certainly the deep and earnest apprehension—that if the policy adopted and pursued by President Lincoln and his supporters during the last two years is to be persisted in for four years to come, we shall find ourselves plunged irretrievably into the fearful and fathomless abves of disunion. I can enter into no detailed discussion of that policy on this occasion; nor can it wisely be discussed, on any occasion, in the hearing of

cussed, on any occasion, in the hearing of

our Southern enemies. I can only say, that

my humble judgment, it has been a police

in my humble judgment, it has been a policy farally calculated to divide and weaken the councils of the North, to unite and concentrate the energies of the South, and, beyond all question, it has accomplished that result, if no other. Why, my friends, the all important

end of re establishing the Union has been al-

most shut out of sight; so mixed up and com-plicated has it been with schemes of philan-

confiscation, an ojugation, and extermination on the other. Inst. an of he one great constitutional idea of restoration, we have been treated to all manner of projects and theorie of reconstruction. There would almost seem to have been a willingness, in some quarters, to vie with our enemies themselves in dis-carding and destroying the old constitution of stional convention. [Cheers.] General McClellan, I repeat, has made his n platform, which ought to be satisfactory everybody. His letter of acceptance, esour fathers. At one time, we have had

tates, whole systems of States, and letting out their stars from the national arner. At another, we have heard open de-terations from the high places of the land, hat we never again were to be permitted to titution as it is and the Union as it was." Good heavens, what else are we fighting for? What other Union are we striving to establish? What other consti-tuion are we struggling to vindicate? What other constitution are our rulers and legislators solemnly sworn to supand legislators solemany sworm to sup-port? We might expect such declarations as these from rebels in arms against the gov-ernment, but who can listed to them from loyal lips, without recalling the warning words of a great Eoglish statesman and orator, when he bade us "look with horror on orator, when he bade us "look with norror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent to pieces, and put him into the kettle of ma i-cians, in hopes that, by their poison-ous weeds and wild incantations, they may regenerate the paternal constitution and renovate their father's life!" Heaven save us from any such regeneration and re-novation as that. [Great applause] Fellow citizens, we all know that it was the success of the Republican party, with its alleged

sectional organization and sectional objects. which furnished the original occasion, four which intrinsed the original occasion, low-years sgo, for that atrocious and ungodiy as-sult upon our government which initiated this gigantic civil war. ['That's so." Ap-plause] We all know that the secession lead-ers of the South, who had so long been meditating the movement in vain, exulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln at that day—as fully believe they will exult again, if he is re-chosen in November—because it supplies the very fuel which was needed for kindling this awful conflagration. That assault upo the government can never be characterized in terms of too severe condemnation; and, if rail ing at the rebellion or its author any good this evening—it it would be any thing better than baying at yonder moon—I would join with you in denouncing it until the vocabulary of condemnation was exhausted. But we all know that the whole North rose nobly up, as one man, without distinction of party, to repel that assault; and that they have sustained the government—Democrats, Republicans, and conservatives alike-with all their hearts and hands, pouring out their blood and m like water from that day to this. And loyal States will continue to sustain the powers that be in all their constitutional action. until the end of their term, whatever may be the result of the pending election—not all of them, by any means, as approving the policy of the Administration, but all of them as recognizing its rightful possession of the authority of the government. But no considerations of loyalty, or of patriotism, call upon them to go further. ["No," and cheers.] No considerations of loyalty call upon us to prolong the supremacy of a party whose act and part it has so eminently been to extinguish almost every spark of Union sentiment in the Southern breast, and to implant there in its stead a desperate and defiant determination never to be reconciled, nev er to submit or yield, never again to come under rulers, whom, reasonably or unreasonably, they have learned to hate. No considerations of patriotism call upon us to renew the ations or partionsm can upon us to renew the official term of an administration whose pecu-liar policy, by inspiring this spirit of despera-tion and hatred, has rendered the victories of our armies a hundred fold harder to achieve, and has robbed them of so many of their and has rooted them of so many of their legitimate results after they have been achieved. For never, my friends, do victories cost so much, and come to so little, as when they are wrung from a foe who has been gosded and maddened to despair. This sort of goading and maddening process may answer well enough for increasing the sport at a bull fight, but it has certainly involved us in at least one Bull Run. ["Good," laughter, and cheers.] And I fear the day is still distant when the still dista tant when it will secure us that sort of victory which we can reasonably hope to be followed

which he himself is unable to untie, and which the truest and sharpest swords seem thus far powerless to cut asunder. No one can have forgotten, certainly, that recent and extraor-dinary manifesto "To whom it may concern," in which, in reply to the first suggestions of peace, he felt obliged to insert a condition which discomfitted his best friends, and ren-dered all such efforts homeless. Fellow-citizens, we need a change of coun-Fellow-citizens, we need a change of counsels. [Pha/s true." Applause] We need a change of counsellors. We need a return to the policy on which the loyal States first rallied so magnanimously to the suppression of the rebellion. We must go back to the principles embodied in the resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States not far from the fourth day of July, 1861, and worthy to have been adopted on that hallowed anniversary ittely, adopted in the Senate, on the motion of Andrew Johnson, and adopted in the House of Representatives on the motion of the lamented Critic nden. That terrible results at Bull ted Crittenden. That terrible repulse at Bal Run had then just taught us wisdom. Would to Heaven that we had not so soon forgotten that lesson! If we had never departed from that resolution—if "ease had never recant-ed yows made in pain"—I firmly believe that Union and peace would have been our blessed portion at this moment. You all remember that resolution. It embod-ied the simple policy of a vigorous pross-cution of the war for no purpose of satjugation or aggression, in no spirit of revenge of hatred, with no disposition to destroy or im pair the constitutional rights of any State of any section, but far the sole end of vindicating the Constitution and re-establishing the Union. [Cheers] That was the policy which would have divided the South, and which would have alvided the South, and which ought to have satisfied and united the North. Let me rather say it was, and is still, the policy which steadily pursued, under the lead of men against whom the whole Southern heart, and mind, and soul, have not become hopelessly embittered and poisoned; under the lead of men, too, who are not ashamed to ayow that readiness for recognitistion which avow that readiness for reconciliation which is the highest ornament of the Unristian character, and without which we cannot rely on the blessing of God; this, I say, is the policy which thus pursued will again, if anything earthly ever will, units both North and South in the bends of constitutional fellowship, and exhibit our country and its flag once more in the face of all the world, with "a star for every State and a State for every star." What a glorious day that will be, my countrymen, for us and all mankind. It to yearn for it, and pant for it, and pray for it, be a subject for reproach, as exhibiting too great a willingness for peace, I am the guiltiest man alive. [Oheers] And how can we hasten that day more effectively than by supporting the candidate who is the very impersoration of the policy I have described? Our roble candidate has enforced and illustrated in the heart of the candidate has enforced and illustrated it a thousand-fold better than any one else can do, in his memorable despatch from Harr

nents and golden sentences emblazoned on the countless banners and illuminations around me. Let us cherish them in our memories and write them on all our hearts. [Applause.]
Yes, my friends, if anybody is disposed to cavil with you about your platform, tell him that General McOlellan has made his own platform, and that it is broad enough and platform, and that it is broad enough and comprehensive enough for every patrice in the land to stand upon. Tell him that you should as soon think of holding General McClellan responsible for not taking Richmond, when he was so rashly interfered with, and so cruelly stripped of his troops on the right hand and on the left, as you should think of holding him responsible for any equivocal or any unequivocal words of Chicago Conventions, or any other conventions, which malicious partisans may attempt to assert to his injury. Tell him that you should as soon think of the brave Army of the Potomac having been rightened from following their gallant leader to the field by the quaker guns on the roadside, as of his supporters for the Presi-

dency being seared from their position by any pellets of the brain, wise or otherwise, which ever came from the midwight sees tee in the hurly-burly of a

ccially, ought to be hailed with delight with gratitude even by those who are to committed in other directions to give heir support. [Applause.] It is worth their support. [Applause.] It is worth an army with banners to the cause of the Union. army with bonners to the cause of the Union. It has the clarion ring to rally a nation to the rescue. [Cheers] It speaks, too, in trumpettones to our deluded brethren in rebellion, warning them that there is to be no cessarion of hostilities upon any other basis than that of Union, but proclaiming to them that the door of reconciliation and peace is open on their resuming their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. And certainly not friends that tates. And, certainly, my friends, that otter of acceptance has turned the flank of is revilers as handsomely as the gallant herman has turned the flank of Hood at Abanta. [Laughter and applause.] ken away every pretext for those indecent an unjust instructions against the patriotism and loyaity of all the opponents of the Adminis-tration, which have fallen from so many ruth-less partisen pens and so many reckless partisan torgues. It has destroyed every pre-tense for the imputation that there is a party at the North ready for a precipitate and igno-minious abandonment of the great struggle in which we are engaged, and willing to entertain propositions incompatible with the resto ration of the Constitution and the Union. The Union—"the Union at all hazards"—is as distinctly the whole import of George B McClelian's letter of the 3th of September as "the Union in any event" was o that Farewell Address of George Wash ington, whose promulgation is so nearly as-sociated with the day on which we are assembled. [Lud cheers.] "The Union—it must be preserved"—is as clearly the maxim of McClellan in '64 as it was of Andrew Jackson in '32. [Applause] A Democratic President saved the Union then, and I be ve a Democratic President can save the Union now. [Cheers.] Let us rally, then, to the support of that great principle of unconditional Unionism which is common to Washington, Jackson, and McClellan. Let us vindicate the rights of free opinion, of free speech, of a free press, and of free and un-awed elections [loud cheering], even in a time of civil war, and show to all the world that we are, and still mean to be, a free peo ole. [Voice—"We mean to be."] ring no railing accusations against the pa-iotism of others, and let us treat all which are brought against our own patriotism with the contempt and scorn which they deserve. [Applause.] Let us furnish all, the men and all the money which are required for the aid of our gallant defenders in the field, and bear the welfare of our soldiers and sailors ever upper-most in our hearts. And, as we throw out our McClellan banners to the breeze, let the word still and ever be, alike to friend and foe, The Union is the one condition of peace

Mr. Winthrop closed amid loud applause, followed by three cheers for the speaker. Mark Lamon in his new work on ests, speaks in very severe terms of Petronius, who, as our classical readers will remember. was in his day a famous jester, and whom Nero, in the abundance of his favor, named Arbiter elegantia. "When Petronious laughs," says Lemon, "we loathe; but he was one of those men who have their counteparts even now. They were men of fine precepts and base practices-men who were not, as they thought, sublime for their philosophy, but foolish in their philosophism. They thrust in their wit everywhere and on every occasion; exercised it in the commission of crime, made it sparkle amid the calamities of the speaker's country, and even husbanded their dying strength to fling a joke in the face of the Inevitable Angel." Have we not, fellow-citizens of the United States, a Petronius among us? Nay, have we not a Petronius in the chief place of the Republic?

We ask no more. But the Union must be

Our Petrenius, unlike his Massilian exem plar, is not indeed allowed to be the aroiter of taste and elegance; but, with an insolent and criminal ambition, he demands that he shall be allowed to be the arbiter of the fate of the country, and asks us to grant his demand at the ballot-box. We must decline. In this public crisis we want neither a Petroning nor a Nero at the head of the government. Much less do we want one who is a

BOONE COUNTY AROUSED -The citizens of Boone county held public meetings at Barlington, Florence, and Walton on Tuesday and Wednesday, for the purpose of taking steps to relieve the county of the re At Florence \$20,000 was subscribed to a bounty fund, to pay volunteers, and the subscriptions amounted to nearly the same at Walton

We have no report of the Barlington meeting IN TROUBLE .- R. W. Field, the excitable individual who tried to impose a Jesse "cock and bull" story upon us some weeks ago, is again in trouble. Yesterday he was arrested in the city, sharged with being a deserter from Neville's battery. He is now confined in prison, and will have an investigation before the Provost Marshal to-day.

ames of all the persons drafted in that city. There seems to have been no prohibition of their publication, and this makes it appear more strange why the same information was not allewed to be made public in Louisvilla when it was so anxiously desired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. Washington, Sept. 21.
Commander Carter, of the United States steamer Michigan has telegraphed to the Sacretary of the Navy, dating off Johnson's Island, to-day, concerning the capture by pirates of the steamers Parsons and Island Queen. He says they were pursued by him, and made the principal agent a prisoner on bard, together with many accomplices. He adds: All is well and safe at present.

The object was to capture the steamer Michigan, and it further appears that Colonel Hall, with six of the pirate party, was on chnson's Island. Johnson's Island.

Information received by the Government up to noon to day makes it certain that Gen.
Sheriden has secured 5,000 prisoners, and every hour more are being sent to the rear. rmation from the Army of the Potomac Information from the Army of the Fotomac is to the effect that nothing of importance has occurred for the past three or four days. The attack of the enemy expected on Monday did not take place, although, from indications, it is believed the rebels seriously meditated an assault. Scarcely a shot had been heard along the line for twenty four hours.

the line for twenty-four hours.

Numbers of deserters were coming in daily, but they brought no news.

Naw York Sept. 21.

The Richmond Examiner of Friday last, in an article on the situation, says: We have stated plainly, what it is probable we shall have to withstand, of a renewed endeavor on the part of the enemy to carry Richmond and overrun Virginis. We have done so that our people may fully understand the magnitude of the State which is to be fought for, and may appreciate the necessity of such measures of appreciate the necessity of such measures of defence as may be adopted for the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alscrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices or personal inconvenience or discomfort in a new resonal inconvenience or discomfort in a new resonation. personal inconvenience or discomfort in a ne-cessity like the present, for these are not worth ceseity like the present for these are not worth a thought when compared with the horrors which would follow if Grant were to succeed in his aims. Let the citizens of Richmond and Petersburg look at the enormities now being inflicted on the people of Atlants, and there will not be a man too old or a boy too young to resist our enemies, gun in hand, and vie with our veterans in courge. Let the people of onr counties call to mind the oppression, confiscation, and impresonment which befall our people when once secure within the enemies lines, and they will have a personal motive in support of the pahave a personal motive in support of the pa-triotic duty of saving their dear old State at all hazards from the yoke of the tyrant. We are speaking now to the men whom Grant has ridiculed. Let him see that the cradle and the grave are not to be sneered at; that our old men and our boys have brave hearts and stand hards. and steady hands, and will easily rout his Hessians in defence of our homes.

The Enquirer of the same date says: We are of the opinion that the next two months will witness the bloodiest conflicts that this war has witnessed, and that immediately afterward Richmond will be the scene of the conflict. Are our records presented for its

washington, Sept. 21.

The rebels are supposed to have a design to cut the new railroad from City Point, but are

not likely to be gratified concerning the south of Petersburg.

The Richmond Esquirer of Saturday has the following: For three days the enemy has been man couvring to effect an extension of the right wing, and, if possible, seize the Vaughan

A battle has constantly been expected, and numors are now current that in Petersburg

the people each day anticipate the event. At an early hour Thursday morning Warren's corps (the 6th) of Yankees, having left their works in the vicinity of the Weldon Railroad, advanced and broke through Gen. Butler's line at Popler Spring Church.

Col. P. P. Ferrebee, commanding General Pearing's brigade, met them, and after fight-

ng them for four hours with varying success. y repulsed them, inflicting severe loss, see enemy succeeded in reaching Poplar or Church, and commenced throwing up to the commence e-stworks at that point, but were compe o abandon them. enemy left several in killed and wounded, and

These prisoners stated that this movement was made on their part to advance their lines to a location on the south side of the railroad. On yesterday morning the enemy made anber attempt to extend their picket lines on our left, but were suddenly encountered portion of Wilcox's command and com-ly surprised and driven back, losing 89 oners and several killed and wounded.

The enemy have now a vedette post at the Intersecting have now a vedette post at the intersection of the Vaughan and Poplar Spring Church roads, which is now their most advanced point of occupation. Poplar Spring Church, from which they were driven, is situated in Dinwiddle county, between the Vanchas and England. he Vaughan and Boydtown roads, about niles west of the Weldon Railroad and ab Sr. Louis, Sept. 21.

Despaiches to headquarters announce that a fight took place on the 19th at the Powder Mill on Little Black river, in Southeastern Missouri, between a detachment of the 3d Missouri militia, under Lieutenant Pope, and a portion of Shelby's command. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded. The rabel loss is unknown. unknown. Rebel prisoners report that Price, with his

whole command, is at Pocahontas, Ark.

One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk
Bluff, and four hundred at Kennett, preparing
to attack Bloomfield, in Stoddard county.

Shelby was reported at Powhattan, Ark,
on the 12 h inst, with from seven thousand to eight thousand men.

BALTIMORN, Sept. 21. BALTIMORS, Sept. 21.

Prescoit Smith, of the Baltimore and Onio
Railroad, came down this evening from Gen.
Sheridan's headquarters. From him and others, lately arrived from the field, a few addi-

tional particulars are gathered.

Gen. Sheridan's estimate of Early's forces, based on statements of prisoners and the like, was twenty-seven thousand. On the other hand, General Grant had made an estimate from the carefully collected statements of prisoners and the like, oners as to the regiments of particular brig-ades and regiments throughout the whole aces and regiments throughout the whole amy in Virginia, according to which Early could not have had over 19,000 of that num-ber. Not less than one-third are now hors du combat, leaving Early, according to Grant's calculation, but 12,000 or 13,000 with which to make his retreat.

A leading feature of this fight, which all re-A leading resture of this nght, which all re-gards at the most decisive esgagement ever lought in the valley, was the brilliant use made of the large masses of cavalry. The army is now highly inspirited by the victory, and the loss in killed and wounded is far more than made up by the fresh enth of the men.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21. The despatch announcing a very serious accidest on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is not so complete in its details as a statement made to us by Mr. L. Couversa, of

statement made to us by Mr. L. Converse, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who was on the train and exceped without injury.

The train left Pittsburg at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, and at 4 A. M. run into the freight train, demolishing both engines and forcing the baggage car on the top of the first passanger car, which immediately caught fire.

Our informant states that, in the foremost car, in which the loss was greatest, would contain sixty passengers, and but seven or eight are known to have escaped. The doors were locked, and the car was crushed and were locked, and the car was cri

artly covered with the wreck of the baggage The coals from the locomotive fired the bagage car, which communicated to the passeager car, and caused explosion of the gas receiver. The car was burned up with all on board, so that only charred remains could be found, which were beyond identification. The conductor was recognized by his keys. Six or seven who still lived when Mr. Onverse left were in such physical agony that nothing could be gleaned from them. Passer gers in the third and fourth cars were saved out injury, but the cars themselves were

Mr. Converse thinks that more lives might have been saved if the doors of the car had not been locked. Eighty-six persons sub-scribed to a statement to that effect.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22. The Herald's correspondent, who was with The Hersid's correspondent, who was with Sheridan in his last great victory, says the enemy was first attacked at Darkesville by Averll, who drove in their pickets. At the same time, however, brisk firing was heard on the lef...

Averill then formed his whole division and advanced, finding the enemy in line at Bunker Hill. They proved to be Imboden's force of retreating cavairy. Just as our artillery

of retreating cavairy. Just as our artillery was brought up and began to fire this force seempered off in the most ridiculous manner. found near Stevenson. Their artillery opened original and was responded to by ours. Gen. Averill swung his force around so as to bring it upon the rear of the rebel artillery.

At the same time our front pressed forward. Simultaneous with these movements a flanking column was sent round to the left; the enemy-became confused, and we pressed forward, silenced the artillery and drove off its supporting infantry.

ward, sienced the arthery and drove on he supporting infantry.

This move brought about a junction of Averill's and Justar's forces, who had crossed higher no. They met with but little opposition until they reached Brucetown, where they encountered a heavy force, which they encountered a heavy force, which they encountered a heavy force, which they are tracked viceorable, while Averill was they encountered a neary force, which they attacked vigorously, while Averill was crowding the enemy from an opposite direction, forcing them to get out of their position. As soon as possible Averill's division was on the right of the pike, Merritt's on the left of it, Custar's brigade on Merritt's right, and Powell's on the extreme left, thus formed, after going a mile or so. The enemy's cavalry was found in line.

was found in line.
We advanced to drive it in when the enemy made a charge against our left centre, striking full on Custar's front. As this column ap-

full on Custar's front. As this column approached we prepared to meet it, with sabres drawn and all ready.

On came the rebels with their sabres fisshing and with hideous yells, scattering themselves so as to make their lice of attack as fierce as possible. Just as they got within pistol range of Custar, his brigade went forward recklessly on the foe, when the whole of Averill's line immediately dashed forward to flank the attacking party.

The rebels could not stand this attack and gave way, and on went our chargers, cutting and slashing through their ranks. About

and slashing through their ranks. About and sissing through their ranks. About this time our cavalry line pitched into their infantry line, and constant fighting, charging, &c., became frequent along the whole line. At one and the same time, Schoemaker's brigade of Averill's division charged and took a fortified hill in view of Winchester, while Powell's brigade of the same division and and acceived a charge description. made and received a charge under a heavy fire from Fort Jackson. Wier's artillery were engaged in shelling the redoubts in front of Winchester, Merritt's

division keeping up a heavy demonstration on the left of Pike, and Crook's corps advancon the left of rike, and crook's corps advancing and attacking the rebel batteries on the
opposite side of the creek, the enemy's corps
pouring a rapid fire in on the left of Orook.
Wright's corps was coing the same on the left
of the enemy, and Wilson's cavalry cutting in toward the enemy's rear, far to the other side of the Berryville pike. The whole of this could be seen by one person, at about the time Crooks's infantry was attacking a rebel hat'ery.
Averill's cavalry flanked the enemy's ex-

treme left and occupied the summit of the heights west of Winchester. The enemy was hen turned out of the work known as Sta fert. This was very annoying, and several efforts were made before the enemy were obliged to leave.

As soon as Crock's infantry got in line to advance on the main front a brigade of Aver-

ill's cavairy was sent round to out off rotreat, when the enemy skedaddled in great haste. Very soon after the rebels could be seen dashing out through the main street of the town, taking the Strasburg road.

The Army and Naw York, September 22.
The Army and Navy Journal of last week says: We know that the Lieutenant-General believes he has the enemy in his grasp Wedo not speak from idle rumor or from conjectures founded on speculations upon his movements. Whatever momentary dash of despondency may have crossed him once has gone. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, News of the victory in the valley of the

Shenandoah was read to the troops along the lines this afternoon, and received with unbounded enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salue of one hundred shotted guns will be fired to morrow at daylight in honor of the

nred to morrow at dayight in honor of the event.

Deserters say that the rebels were receiving rations of fresh beef, from the drove captured from us last week. The first served was Hampton's cavalry, which accomplished the feat. They say that they took 250 prisoners, and 2.500 head of cattle, besides trains, horses, guns, &c. Some of the rebel pickets offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles. cles.

The guns along our entire lines opened this

morning at daylight, and kept up the roar for half an hour. Since that time occasional shots are heard at various points. CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22. Gen. Sherman, by special arrangement ith Gen. Hood, has effected an exchange

of 2,000 prisoners. Of a batch of 900 rebels, 17 retused to be exchanged and took the oath. Of one bundred picked men on duty with a flag of truce at Rough and Ready, twenty and leserted. This is a fair index of Hood's

army.

Gentlemen: I feel it to be my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates. The Presidential question has, in effect been entered on in such a way that the Union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The politics of the Democratic party signifies either separation or resetablishment with slavery; the Chicago Platform is simply separation; General McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery. The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery, and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force nowever nestating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it. Between these views, I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt, and I believe they are consistent with my angedents, in withdrawing, not to aid in the numph of Mr. Lincoln, but to prevent the lection of the Democratic candidate. In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exact the sentiments contained in my letter of coeptance. I consider that his administration has been a political, military, and financal failure, and that its necessary continuance a cause of regret to the country. There were was a greater unanimity in a country ver was a greater unanimity in a country an was exhibited here at the fall of Sumpan was exhibited here at the fall of Sumpr, and the South was powerless in the face it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed is generous feeling. He destroyed the rength of the position and divided the orth. When he declared to the South that avery should be protected, he built up for a South a strength which otherwise they uld never have attained, and it has given em an advocate on the Chicago platform, be Cleveland Convention was to have en the open avowal of the condemnation hich men had been freely expressing to each her for the past two years, and which had en made fully known to the President: but the uncertain condition of affairs, leading on were not found willing to make public dissatisfaction and condemnation which uld have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nominam impossible, and the continued silence desupport established for him a character nong the people which leaves now no choice, after, the Republican party is reasonably the uncertain condition of affairs, leading nited, the Republican party is reasonable of success; divided, the result of the Presential election is at the least doubtful. I am gentlemen,
Respectfully and truly yours,
J. O. FREMONT.
The following is another letter from Gen.

remont, in which he gives his reasons fronthrawing more fully:
NAHAWT, Sept. 17.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose you my letter of reto an invitation from some of my Bepub-in friends to meet them at Fanueil Hall. an friends to meet them at Fanueil Hall. declining their invitation, I have informed am of my intention to stand aside from the esidential canvass, and assigned my reasons doing so to avoid repetition. I enclose untelletter communicating to you now cially my desire to withdraw my name the list of Presidential candidates. In lecision I have the approval of such of itends as I have been able to consult; leged by the near approach of the electrons onger delay of consulting others, but I reason to believe they will unite with e reason to believe they will unite with o fully upon the propriety of the step I we taken; but, in withdrawing from the tof candidate, I do not in any way ich we jointly undertook to secure the mph of the idea represented by the radical norsay. Whatever the next administrative owe to ourselves a phalanx compact capable by its thorough unity of exercisa pressure strong enough to insure the itual success of the principles for which have been contending—the re-establishnave been contending—the re-establish of the Union, the abolition of slavery ractical respite for liberty. In the pres-mposition of parties, it is indispensable arnest men should devote themselves to ing the progress and insuring the suc-

the will of the people. It remains, then, he people, in the event of his re-election, the people, in the event of his re-election, wigilantly require this following at his sis; and further, to require that, in the roise of his duties, he keep scrupulously in the constitution and the law—to make recognize that he holds his place and his er not as belonging to himself, to be used is pleasure, but as a really faithful sert to the public.

his is the important duty which we have v to perform, although as representatives be Cleveland movement we surrender our ctions to the duty of watching party polinine in the interest of liberty and the Continuous whatsteps are necessary in a per-

ation, what steps are necessary in a peram, gentlemen, respectfully and truly J. C. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. he following is a copy of a correspo ant-General Grant, and it may prove ing. as it furnishes an inside view of

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

General Grant: ecting to see you before the spring opens, I wish to express in this way satisfaction with what you have this time, so far as I understand it. articulars of your plans I neither know ek to know. You are vigilant and self-t, and, pleased with this, I wish not to de any restraints or constraints upon While I am very anxious that any disaster or contract of the cont isaster or capture of our men in greats shall be avoided, I know that thes are less likely to escape your attention hey would be mine. If there be any-wanting which is within my power to do not fall to let me know it; and now, a brave army and a just cause, may pate to the state of the state of the state of the pate of the state of the state of the state of the state of the pate of the state of the st ars, very truly,

A LINCOLN. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S. PEPER C. H., Va, May 1, 1864.

ery kind letter of yesterday is just d. The confidence you express for the and the satisfaction for the past, in my y administration, is acknowledged ride. It shall be my carnest endeavor on and the country shall not be disaple. From my first entrance into the volservice of the country to the present have never had cause of complaint. I y of my vigorously prosecuting what d to be my duty. Indeed, since the on which placed me in command of armies, and in view of the great reing asked. Should my be less than I expect and desire, the can say is, the fault is not with you.

truly your obedient servant, U. S. GRANF, Lieutenant-General, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—9.30 P.M. hes down to 9 o'clock last night en received from Gen. Sheridan. A of the rebel cavalry having turned off t Royal, were pursued, attacked, and

intantry made a stand at Flint congly intrencted position beyond, which was attacked by our torcesing, and the crest carried and held

e captured last night by Moseby nson reports that Sheridan's sun

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of Wat. New York, Sept. 22. ercial's Washington special says: nd soldiers have been sent to eriden from Camp Distribution days. A smaller number is in mont's letter of withdrawal is as calculated to have an equal

rision Post-office Department, has ed for fraudulent transactions. ian named Alexander has been

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. yesterday. The rebel retreating town but an hour or two before

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. shington Republican of yesterday ted that Jeff Davis had sent a letter homseen, at Niagara Falls, propos-by the rebel armies laying down and returning to their allegiance, preserved as formerly, the slaves to remain so, and those not free to slavery, it is said that gentlemen be confidence of the Government.

e confidence of the Government th in the report, and assert it as a speculation, aid's Oity Point correspondent of ays that Sheridan's great victory d our troops more than a rein-\$ 20,000 men. It was received

us enthusiasm.
raphed at once to Washington
dan a Brigadier in the regular
was promptly done.
10 shotted guns from each baty keep up a continuous fire, but would have done three years ago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of thrumored peace negotiations between Sherman and the authorities of Georgie tays that the Governor of Georgie ought to recollect that shat Slate was one of the first to secede from the Union and if she ever treats for peace on her own terms, as a covereign State, she withdraws from the Confederacy, and leaves her sistere the bag to hold after having got them into the serses.

the scrape. The World's Washington special believes the report of a peace letter from Jeff Davis is sell founded, and has no doubt that it is in the hands of a party to present to the Govern

Another World's special says President Lincoln is engaged in preparing peace propositions to be sent out to our commanders, one being already sent to Sherman.

News from Charleston to the 19th says that

the firing on the city was still continued, and deserters report that immense damage was done. The rebel commander refused to allow Gen: Foster to send supplies to our prisoners Georgia. Several rebel officers on Morris Island have expressed a desire to take the oath of alle gience.
The Richmond Examiner reports large fires in Charleston, doubtless from the effect of our

The Herald's Washington special says Mosby was wounded a few days since in a re-connoissance toward Aldie. He received a pistol ball in the mouth, passing the back of the jaw, and another in the abdomen, inflict-ing a severe wound.

The Richmond Examiner says he was only wounded in the thirth and would seen he in

rounded in the thigh, and would soon be the saddle again. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

To Major-General Diz:
Sheridan's victory proves to be signal and complete. The following despatches of Gen.
Stevenson and Mejor-General Sheridan to General Grant give all the particulars thus Harper's Ferry, Sept. 23-Hon. E. M. Stan-

ton: The military telegraph lize is down.
The affair is complete and overwhelming.
[Signed] J. D. STEVENSON, B. G. HEADQUARTERS M. M. DEPARTMENT SIX MILES FROM WOODSTOCK, Sept. 23-11 30 P. M.

To Lieut .- Gen. Grant, City Point: I have the honor to announce that I achieved a most signal victory over the army of Gen. Early at Fisher's Hill to-day. I found the rebels on the north of the Shenandoab, and extending across the Strasburg Valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnative. After a great deal of maneuvring during the day, Gen. Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he inriously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crooks was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the 6th and 19th army carps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of I have the honor to announce that I achieve in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of srtillery were captured; also, a great many caissons, horses, &c. I am to-night pushing on down the valley. I can't say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know, either, my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. My

rmy from total destruction. My attack ould not be made till 4 P. M., which left but could not be made till 4 P. M., which left but little daylight to operate in.

The 1st and 3d cavalry divisions went down the valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete.

A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. M. SHERIDAN, Mej. -Gen.

It will be remembered that Early's com-mand embraced the Stonewall Brigade of troops, constituting Stonewall Jackson's corps, and was the elite of the rebel army.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.
When the resolutions of the late Baltimere convention declared that they deemed it essential to the General welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and regarding as worthy of public confidence and official trust, those only who cordially endorsed the principles in the series of resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of Government, was, after its passage, read by Postmaster General Blair. He at once tendered his resignation, which was at once tendered his resignation, which was not formally made and accepted until to day, as will be seen from the following correspon-dence. It is understood that ex-Gov. Dennion, of Ohio, will be his successor:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.
To Hon. Montgomery Blair:
MY DEAR SIR—You have generously said to me more than once that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well know that this proceeds from no dissatisfaction of mine with you personally or officially. Yo unsurpassed by that of any friend. It would only make trouble in your department and in those of some others. It is yet much to say that in the three years and a half during which were have administrated that for the say that in the three years and a half during the say that the say the say that the say that the say that the say the say that the say that the say the say that the say t which you have administered the affairs of the General Postoffice, I remember no single

omplaint against you in connection there-ith. Yours, as ever,

A. LINCOLN. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 23, 1864.
MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of
is date referring to my offers of resignation,
and the second of the secon whenever you should deem it advisable for he interests that I should do so, stating, that, a your judgment, that time has now come, now, therefore, formally tender my resigna-ion of the office of Postmaster-General, annot take leave of you without renewing he expressions of my gratitude for the uni-orm kindness which has marked your course

Yours, very truly, M. BLAIR.
To the President. A copy of the Rickmond Examiner of Wed-nesday, says in the city councils, Mr. Scott offered a resolution to offer a reward of \$1,000

for the detection of the incendiaries engaged in kindling the fires now of nightly occur-rence in Richmond, and suggested the co-op-cration of the police, with the members of the brigade. Ir. G. Brooks wanted the reward increased. to \$5.000. The subject was referred to the Committee on Police.

The Macon Telegraph remarks, that, if the reader will consult the maps, he will come to a realising sense of the case which Sherman can repeat from Atlanta; the combined movement by which he backed Johnston down from Dalton to the heights of Atlanta. It

nent by which he backed Johnston down nom Dalton to the heights of Atlanta. It hows how Sherman can move by Barnesville, under the backet which would flank secon, with the same case. There is an over-belming necessity for such reinforcements as

shall prevent a repetition of the Sherman tragedy from Dalton to the Elewah.

The Savannah Republican saya: If Sher-nan is allowed to hold peaceable possession of Atlanta until he has time to forcity it and make it impregnable, then the college. make it impregnable, then the citizens of Georgia may look out for large and formida-ble raiding parties from that place making xtensive incursions through the State

cruits are daily crossing to the south side of the Cumberland river, on their way to join the rebel army. Most of them have been sed by Malone, formerly of Russellville, and who recently took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He has had a camp est-blished near the Tennessee and Kentucky ine for nearly a month past, and his operations have met with great success. The Federal authorities have paid but little attenion to him and his camp, which, without doubt, contributed greatly to his success. His bject, as he stated when he first established his camp, was to recruit a regiment for the Confederate service, he having been authored to do so by the rebel Secretary of War. He claims that he has nearly completed his mission, and it is presumed that he is now trying to escape into the Confederate lines with his men. Such operations do not speak much for the efficiency of the officers intrusted with commands in the rear of our advance lines, and whose business it is to suppress all such movements.

Something of a Mystery .- A band of nounted troops, well armed, clothed in the regular Confederate uniform, and displaying at the head of the column a rebel flag, were in the vicinity of Lebanon on Tuesday, and at Bardstown on Wednesday. They are moving quietly through the country, and state at they belong to one of the regular Confederate cavalry regiments. Where they come from and what their object is appears to be a matter of mystery. We have not heard of any Federal troops being despatched to look after

Took THE OATH .- Four citizens, just from Atlanta, arrived in the city yesterday, took he oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and went north of the Ohio river to remain during the war. They state that s great amount of suffering exists among the poor people of the captured city. The old story of suffering and destitution is pathetically told, but it has become so common that

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT. B. MCCLELLAN. OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

GEO H. PENDLETON.

OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET. STATE AT LARGE. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey THORNTON F. MARSHALL, of Bracken. FIRST DISTRICT. . A. DUKE, of McCracken

SECOND DISTRICT. B. L. RITTER, of Christian. THIRD DISTRICT. J. T. WINFREY, of Cumberland. FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. P. BARBOUR, of Washington. FIFTH DISTRICT. W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson. SIXTH DISTRICT.

A. H. WARD, of Harrison

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine. EIGHTH DISTRICT. W. A. HOSKINS, of Garrard. NINTH DISTRICT. HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason.

McClellan Campaign Doouments. We will publish in a few days a pamphlet containing Gen. McClellan's letters to President Lincoln, written from the Peninsula in 1862, as to the policy to be pursued in the conduct

of the war; McClellan's letter of acceptance;

Colonel Wolford's recent letter to the President; and other documents which will show the true position of Kentucky and the duty of her loyal citizens to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. This pamphlet will be sold by the hundred at the price it costs us to get it up, as it is our wish to give it an extensive circulation so that it may reach the hands of every freeman in the State and enable all to vote under-

standingly on the great issues to be presented in the November election, while we have no lesire to make money by the issue. Those desiring to order the pamphlet can remit money to us in any amount, and we will forward to their address the full number of copies to which the remittances will entitle them, exclusive of postage, which must be prepaid at the rate of a half cent per ounce.

s22 d2w&w3 Colonel John M. Harlan, the Attorney General of Kentucky, left this city yesterday for Indiana, where, in compliance with the invitation of the Democratic Central Committee of the State, he will address the

people at the following times and places: - - - September 24th Logstee, - - -27th Petersburg, - - - -Patoka, October 1st.

We need not be peak for Colonel Harlan a respectful hearing from the men of Indiana An Old-line Whig, and the son of an Old-line Whig, he acts with the Democratic party in this struggle from simple devotion to his country,-a devotion which he has illustrated on the battle-field. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, Colonel Harlan raised a regiment of volunteers, and served in the field for eighteen months, when he resigned in consequence of the death of his lamented father, whose unsettled affairs demanded the attention of his son. At the time of his resignation, Colonel Harlan commanded a brigade. He has served his country as a soldier and as a civilian, and has served her in both capacities with unsurpassed efficiency. He has a clear right to speak for his country before his countrymen in whatever section. As for the rest, we may safely trust to his high intelligence, his rare abilities, and his commanding elequence. We ask only that the people shall come out to hear

him. Ninety days after date" Mr. Seward declared that the war would close in the early months of its breaking out, and the next year the abolition Governors of the Northern States promised, that, if the President would change the objects of the war from a restoration of the supremacy of the laws to a crusade against slavery, hundreds of thousands of volunteers would "swarm" to the armies in the front to finish up the rebellion. The Secretary's declaration and the abolition Governors' promises have not been fulfilled, and yet they looked toward peace, and were not arraigned as evidences of treason. Then, in their opinion, it was loy al te desire peace even by abrogating constitutional guarantees; now these same radical advisers of the President proclaim that it is treason to think of peace until slavery is extirpated. The Union Democracy of the country in this crisis promise that the election of McClellan will bring peace upon the basis of the Union under the Constitution, and the restoration of the authority of the government, with the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. The freemen of Kentucky and of the entire country must look to the triumph of McClellan and Pendleton as the only hope of an honorable peace. while the success of Mr. Lincoln will entail upon us a protracted war, never to be ended except upon the ruins of the constitution and the reduction of States to a condition of political servitude. It is not difficult, then, to decide for whom the people ought to vote in November.

The noses of the abolitionists curl when they scent honesty and independence, as the mimosa pudica shrinks on being touched. We quoted an extract from the Springfield Republican the other day as an evidence of political candor, and the abolition organ here straightway discovers that the Republican is edited by "an old woman," and turns up its proboscis as if it scented something corrupt. In order to give it nasal exercise at a sufficient speed for healthy effect, while its nostrils dilate as if operated upon by dumb-bells, we will approach it with another example of abolition respect for decency and truth. The Newburyport Herald, which is as true to its politica creed as the needle to the pole, makes an honest acknowledgment of the difference between the positions of McClellan and Lincoln as candidates for the Presidency. It says: Leaving out of consideration the Fremont wing and copperheads, we have endeavored to ascertain the position of the two great arties, and we come to this conclusion—that

McClellan occupies the exact position that Lincoln did when the war began. We sup-ported Mr. Lincoln then as a conservative pan. * * * Now, in looking over McClellan's letter of oceptance, we find the same to be his posi-on. He declares with equal force that the nion shall be maintained, the laws executed, and the government respected in all parts of the country; that the war shall not cos that is accomplished; and, moreover, he has proved that he is ready to risk his life for that purpose, when his command was taken from him begging that he might be allowed to share the fortunes and fate of the men he had led. If Mr. Lincoln, therefore, stood

upon his inaugural message to-day, the choice would simply be between the two men. This is the whole truth. McClelian occuples the exact position that Lincoln did when he received the hearty support of all the conservatives of the country, and, if Lincoln had remained true to the principles of his inaugural message, he would have received such a continuance of that support as would have re-elected him without opposition. But when he deserted his Union position, and took the disunion and revolutionary stand that there could be no Union with slavery, the conservatives of the country rejected him and his Leresies; and they will place McClellan in the Presidential chair to carry out the principles which Lincoln has abandoned.

The abolition papers are carnestig endeavoring to produce the impression that the nomination of McCiellan has been received with signal approval by the rebels. Their correspondents say that the news of his selection was cheered along the whole Confederate we listen to it with less interest than we lines, but we are to take the statements of the confidential organs of the Jeff Davis despot-

special despatch to the Herald, dated of rebel sentiment, and this is most clearly On the right of Sheridan's army, Sept. 22d, ben Sheridan advanced, he found that th

ism as the only proper indication of the tone

demonstrated in an article from the Richmond

full in another part of this day's Journal.

The Enquirer gives its opinion that from Gen.

McClellan the Confederates "can have but lit-

Grant." Let the true friends of the Union

and its preservation as the sole condition of

peace, digest such sentences as these, which

Our best hope is from the honest fanatics of the United States; men who believe in their

hearts that slavery is the "sum of all villain-ies," and who really and sincerely believe it to be their duty to separate their country from the "relic of barbarism."

How often have we heard these sen-

iments from the New York Tribune,

the Independent, and the Liberators of the

abolition party? The leaders of the rebellion

are working with the Northern abolition fa-

natics; the former know that they can always

epend on the Southern masses to stand by

should McOlellan triumph in November the

nion sentiment of the South would have an

opportunity for expressing itself without the

dread of being subdued by Confederate bay-

onets. The Enquirer's article does not require

bly that Mr. Lincoln and Jeff Davis are both

working for the same end, the division of the

Union upon the basis of two republics, one free

and the other slave. Let the man who doubts

George H. Pendleton, our candidate

or the Vice Presidency, is reputed the ablest

debater in the House of Representatives. He

comes honestly by his superiority in this re-

Virginia, was distinguished pre-emidently in

ferson, "he was the ablest man in debate I

The New York Times says there were

expeckets at the McClelian Ratification

Meeting in that city last Saturday. The ras-

cally abolitionists will intrude themselves into

every crowd. They have got so used to sup-

plying their needs from the public crib that

[From the Bichmond Enquirer, Sept. 5th]

WHY THE SOUTH HOPES FOR LINCOLN'S RE-

olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, to conquer by power and conciliate by kindness. It was a most dangerous policy for us; for if the ameliorating hand of Federal kindness

the ameliorating hand of Federal kindness had softened the rigors of war, our people would not have been subjected to those terible fires of suffering by which Mr. Lincoln has hardened every heart and steeled every sentiment against our merciless foes. As a sincere secsionist preferring war and a

sincere secessionist, preferring war and na-tionality to peace and the Union, we looked upon the fact of a difference between Mr. Lin-celn and General McClellan as to the proper policy of conducting the war, as peculiarly fortunate for our cause. We hailed the pro-lamations of emperipation, and confaction

lamations of emancipation and confiscation, and the policy of plunder and devastation. as

sure pledges of our ultimate triumph; they were terrib'e ordeals, but they most effectu-ally eradicated every sentiment of Union, and, arousing the pride as well as the interest of

our people, inflamed the patriotism of the

whole, until they would have accepted death

as preferable to ultimate defeat.

Now, between McClellan and Lincoln there are many points of difference—the former is a man of talents, of information, of firmness, and

great military experience and ability—the lat

ter is a supple, pliant, easy fool, a good but vulgar joker. While McUlellan has the inter-est of the Union only at heart, Mr. Lincoln has the fanatical object of freeing negroes for his inspiration. Between "my plan," as Gen. Grant has conducted it, and the one by Gen.

McClellan, there could not have been the same

success that has already attended our arms

for we lost more men fighting the science of McClellan on the Peninsula than we have in repelling the furious but ill-conducted assaults of General Grant.

in the light of peace or war, we prefer Lincoln to McClellan. We can make better terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Unionist. We can gain more military success in a war conducted on "my plan" than one of a real soldier like McClellan, and

sconer destroy the resources and strength o

our enemy where they are managed and manipulated by the light-fingered gentry of Messrs. Obsessed Fescenden, than when hus-bended and skilfally controlled by such a man

Guthrie. Our best hope is from the honest matics of the United States, men who be-

isnatice of the United States, men who believe in their hearts that slavery is the "sum of all villanies," and who really and sincerely believe it to be their duty to separate their country from this "relic of barbarism." Such men, when they find that their people are used of the war, will end it by a peace that secrifiese territory to freedom, and will let the South "go," provided she carries slavery with her. These men believe no less that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, than "that all men are created free and equal." The two postulates are of like importance to an abolitionist.

tes are of like importance to an abolitionist. Both the abolitionist and the Democrat is

renemy—the one, because we have slaves, e other, because we are disunionists. Nor the stheir enmity differ in degree; they both the us most intensely. The Onicago plat-

frate us most intensely. The Unicago platform is, that "peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States"—that is, reconstruction of the Union as it was, with slavery protected by the nominal laws, but warred upon by a real sentiment, aggravated and embittered by the war. The reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform would be the certain destruction—first, of slavery and next of slavery destruction.

would be the certain destruction—first, of elavery, and next of slaveholders. With Lincoln and the Baltimore platform, we of the Confederate States know where we are—outsed destruction, with no hope save in the justice and prefection of God and the courage and maniness of our soldiers. With swords and nurket and cannon weight Lincoln, and the past affords no reason of appreparation of the

ast affords no reason of apprenension of the

bicago platform we would be deprived of our

Chicago platform we would be deprived of our weapons without being reconciled to our foe. There is no question that between the two men General McClellan enjoys far more of the respect of the people of these States than Lincoln, and the Democratic party far more of our confidence than the Republican, and that if reconstruction were possible it would be more probable under General McClellan and the Democracy than under Lincoln and the Republicans.

and the Democracy than under Lincoln and the Republicans. The Northwest inspires one, and New England the other; but as long as New England imposes the dogmas of her civilization, and the tenets of her favaticism upon the mind and people of the Northwest there may be

eace and separation, but there can never

nion and harmony.

nion and harmony. If the northwest de-

a shake off the bondage of New England of show to the world that a new era of toi-nation and fraternal kindness has risen in me place of fanatical Puritanism and selfish

Mr. Lincoln says that he chall be re

lected. He has told a great many "stories,"

but this is probably the biggest one he ever

Thus, whether we look at the nomination

they cannot keep their hands out of other

the same way. "Taken all in all," said Jef-

ect. His ancestor, Edmund Pendleton, of

this, carefully read the Richmond manifesto,

and he will be convinced.

ever met with."

people's pockets.

any elucidation from us; it shows unmistaka

em as long as Lincoln's policy prevails; but

he Confederate organ utters:

inquirer of the 5th inst., which we insert in

when Sheridan advanced, he found that the enemy had not been idle during the night, but on the contrary had taken advantage to add as much distance as possible between himself and the Federels.

Is moving up we had to engage in skirnishing of a rather heavy character. This gave rise to reports no doubt, that we were, as an army, fighting another battle.

On Saturday night our cavalry both on the right and left was active in attacking the enemy's finks and harraseing his retreat. Our infautry, too, aids in the good work. tle hope of peace other than a reconstruction ace" and says "he is by far the most dangerous man for us; had his policy bean persistingly followed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might ave divided our people, and perhaps conor infautry, too, aids in the good work.
-day we are again on the move. quered our liberties." We must ask every The forward movement this morning was man who desires to understand the feelings attended with more fighting. As we advance the report is that Early will make another tand just ahead, but as we reach each point of just ahead, Early's force is found to have of the rebels, as between McClellan and Linoln, to read the whole of the Enquirer's arti-

ie, for every line is full of significance. retired.

Some say this morning that the line that the rebels intend to fight it out on is where one fork of the Shenandosh river crosses the valley pike. Our hope is that he will do so. In the last battle the loss in field officers to the rebels—killed and wounded—scems to have been extraordinarily large. Whether it looks at the two candidates in the ight of peace or war, it prefers Lincoln to McClellan, for it says: "We can make better terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Unionist," and "we lost nore men fighting the science of McClellan on have been extraordinarily large. the Peninsula than we have in repelling the urious but ill conducted assaults of General

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

It has been ascertained that Early's shattered forces, or what is left of them, have abandoned the road to Staunton, and are ratesting in disorder, vis Culpepper and Gordonsville, directly toward Richmond, leaving the road to Lynchburg unobstructed, while Lee is unable to Spare, another a naw, or make the control of the contro Lee is unable to spare another army of sufficient strength to oppose the progress of the victorious Sheridan. victorious Sheridan.

News from Sheridan's army this afternoon has created wild excitement throughout the city. The capture of Fisher's Hill, the great stronghold and key to the upper part of the

herandoah Valley.

The additional 16 cannon and several thousand prisoners to the trophies already won by the victorious army of Sheridan, is regarded here as conclusive evidence of the complete destruction of the rebel army in Skensadosh Valley, and opening the whole route to Lynchburg, which necessarily must bring about the speedy evacuation of Richmond or the capture of the rebel capital and Lee's whole army.

Lee's whole army.

There are in progress other movements not proper to disclose now, which tend to rende his result inevitable within perhaps a very few days. WAR DEPARTMENT,]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

To Major General Dix:
The following despatch has just been received from General Sheridan. detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill: EBADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 25.

To Lieut. Gem. Grant, City Point:

I cannot, as yet, give any definite account of the result of the battle of yesterday. Our loss is light. General Orook struck the lett flank of the enemy, and advanced down their lines. Rickett's division of the 4th army corps swung in and joined Orook's, Getty's, and The same movement was followed by the

the same movement was followed by the whole line, and, stacking beautifully, carried the flanks of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in great confusion, abeat doning most of their artillery.

It was dark before the battle ended. I puread on effect the carried to the confusion of the confusion ed on after the enemy during the night this point, with the 6th and 19th corps, and have stopped here to rest my men and issue

Gen. Foskett has pushed down Luray valley according to my direction he will achieve great results. I don't think there ever was an army so badly routed. The valley is full of men who are hiding away and going to their homes, and I cannot give an estimate I pushed on, regardless of everything. The

number of pieces already reported captured sixteen. P. H. SHERIDAN, Msj. Gen. You are directed to cause a national salute f 100 great guns for the victory.

General Stevenson reports that 3,500 prisons from the field had reached Winchester last

The Democratic nominees in the United States are McClellan for President and Pendleton for Vice-President. What concern have the people of these Confederate States in the fate of these candidates at the approaching election? In our opinion, the interest and hope of peace is not creatly advanced by Reinforcements and supplies have been forhope of peace is not greatly advanced by these nominations. From General McClellan warded to Gen. Sheridan. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. our people can have but little hope of peace, other than a reconstruction peace. * * What hope do his antecedents hold out that

To the Southwestern Agent of the Nem York Associated Press, at Louisville, Ky. What hope do his antecedents hold out that should encourage our people to believe that he would yield our nationality any sooner than Mr. Lincoln? He is by far the more dangerous man for us; had his policy been persistingly followed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might have divided our people, and, perhaps, conquered our liberties. With consummate abilities he clearly foresaw that emancipation might possibly free the negroes, but could not unite the sections; that confiscation might enrich his soldiers, but could not reconcile our people; hence, with an earnest and honest love for the Union, he avaided those fatal acts, and conducted the war for the restoration of the Union, rather than the destruction of the South. His policy was the olive branch in one hand and the sword Associated Press, at Louisville, Ky.
Your press despatches of the 21st embrace one from Macon of the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with the addition that they were rebbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines. Of course that is false, and it is idle to correct it so far as rebels are concerned, for they purposed it as a falsehood to create a mischievous public opinion.

The truth is, that, during the truce, 446 families were moved south, comprising 705 families were moved south, comprising 705 adults, 860 children, and 79 servants, with 1,651 pounds to each family on the average of furniture and household goods of all kinds, of which I had a perfect recollection by name and article.

At the end of the truce Col. Warner, of my taff, who had a general supervision of the nainess, received from Major Clare, of Gen. tood's staff, the following letters: ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 21, 1864. Celonel: As our official communication

shout to cease you will permit me to bear tes-tinony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasion to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have cor-cetted all irregularities arising in our inter-Hoping at some future time to be able to

Hoping at some future time to be able to ciprocate your contests and, in many interpretary your positive kindness, I am, with spect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OLARE,

Maj. and Ass't Insp. Gen., Hood's Staff.
'b Lieut. Col. Willard Warner, of Maj. Gen.

Sharman's Staff.

Sherman's Staff. I would not notice, but I know the people the North are liable to be misled by a false one treated for special purposes by a false-orate enemy, and will be relieved by the as-rence that not only care, but real kindness as been extended to families who lost their velihood by the acts of their male protectors. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

NASHVILLE, Sept 25.

On Friday a part of Forrest's force, about 4 000 men, crossed the Tennessee river at Bates's Landing, in Perry county, Tenn. His whole force is estimated at 8,000, with ten guns. Cols. Campbell and Garrison, at Athens, Ala, were attacked by a large force of rebels, and, after a severe fight of two hours' duration, were forced to unsorder. duration, were forced to surrender. Severa uildings, including the depot, were set on fire Forrest, in person, was in Athens at 2 P. M. Yesterday a detachment of 399 men were sent from Decatur to re enforce the garcison at Athens, which was reported captured after

an obstinate engagement.

Several prisoners captured by Col. Proser, near Athens, report that they crossed at Florence, Alabama; that Forrest told Sherman he would have force enough to destroy both railroads and stay in Tennessee as long as he pleased. as he pleased.

he pleased.

The rebel force has destroyed several miles of the Teonessee and Alabama Railroad, between Decatur and Athens. There is no communication south of Pulaski, Tenn.

An escaped prisoner reports the rebel General Wheeler at Courtland, Alabama, yesterday morning.

day morning.
Three commanders—Forrest, Roddy, and
Biffles—of Wheeler's force, are reported to
have gone south to join Hood in Georgia.
It is Forrest's intention to capture Palask',
Franklin, and Shelby ville, and all intermeate block-houses on the road. At last accounts the rebels were moving or ulaski. No demonstration has yet been ade on the Chattanocya Railroad. The legraph is working on that line. To 1 P. f. to-day the telegraph frem Pulaski reports

set to day the telegraph from Pulsask reports heavy firing as being heard in the direction of Sulphur Branch. A rebel force is operating against lik river bridge.

All accounts agree that a large force is marching upon our defences on this line. Proper means have been taken to repulse the rebel force. It is hoped they will be forced to recross the Tennessee before Gen. Rousseau takes the manufacture with them. Rousseau takes the done with them. Rousseau takes the

ield to-day in person. The Richmond Dispatch of the 221 has the following in relation to Early's defeat:

As a report was in circulation at an early hour yesterday morning that a fight occurred near Winchester, in the vally of Virginia, on Monday last, which resulted disastrously to Confederate army, as usual when any ne Confederate army, as usual when any infavorable news is affoat, the gross exageraprevailed until the following official de-tch from Gen. Lee was given out by the

Headquarters Army of Northern Virgini Headquarters Army of Northern Firginia,
Tuesday, Sept 20—To Hon. Jas. A. Saddon:
—Gen Early reports that on the morning of
the 19th, the enemy advanced on Winchester,
tear which place he met nis attack, which
was resisted from early day till nearly night,
when he was compelled to retire; after night
the fell back to Newtown, and this morning to Fisher's Hill. Our loss is reported to be severe. Msj.-Gen, Rhodes and Brig.-Gen. Godwin were killed while nobly dofng their duty. Three pieces of artillery, of King's Battery, were lost. The trains and supplies were brought off safely.

(Signed) R. E. LEC.
The same paper, speaking of matters before Petersburg, says that on our extreme
right are the enemy's left. Both parties connue to watch one another with sleepless gilance. Each returning day adds strength the defences and works, and the tug of the defences are works. var, come when it may, will be one of the docdiest of this very bloody contest. The Richmond Equirer of the 221 gravely seried that Early's position at Fisher's Hill as impregnable, from whence he would ad-more again on the enemy. Two treasury officials have absentiated rom Richmond, after converting nearly a million dollars worth of recel treasury notes

R. E. LEE.

The Enquirer admits the first defeat of Early, and says that it adds to the gloom con quent upon the fall of Atlanta.

Sr. Louis, Sept 25.

It is now said that Price has entered Missouri with a force estimated at 30,000. His plan is supposed to be to march to the central part of the State with three solumns and endeavor to capture all the important points, and hold the country. It is expected that Kirby Smith, with from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

Kirby Smith, with from 10,000 to 12,000 men—Arkaneas guarillas—is also concentrating to sid in the movement. A column is now in the southeast under Shelby, who has from 6,000 to 8,000 men.

Reports are circulating to night that part of the force which occupied Frederickstown yesterday captured Cape Girardeau to-day, but this is doubtful. They may be demonstrating in that direction, but the post is too strong to be taken by cavalry.

Military preparations here are very active, and troops are already moving southward. The blacksmith shops were busy all day shoeing cavalry horses, and stores are being sent

ing cavalry horses, and stores are being sent to different points. Everything is being put in fine trim for immediate active service. Brig.-Gen. Pike has called all the enrolled militia out. Gen. Rosecrans will issue an appeal to-

Gen. Rosecrans will issue an appeal to-morrow, calling the people to arms. Major-General Blair arrived here to-day. The trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad are still running, and, as far as known, the road has not yet been molested. ST. Louis, Sept. 25.

St. Leuis, Sept. 25.

Joe Shelby's rebel cavairy, said to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, occupied Frederickstown, twenty miles east of Pilot Knob, yesterday. Shelby's designs are not yet developed. Gen. Ewing, commanding the District of St. Louis, took a brigade of Smith's troops down last night, and is otherwise fully prepared to meet the enemy. Pilot Knob is well fortified and garrisoned. Cape Girardeau, on the river, can stand the siege, and the only damage the an stand the siege, and the only damage the rebels can do is to temporarily cut the Iron Mcuntain Railroad. When Price crossed the Arkansas river some days since, at least a part of his forces moved toward Batesville, evidently with the design of joining Shelby in northeast Arkansas, and, with the combined command, to invade Missouri from the southeast. The force occurring Fredericks. southeast. The force occupying Fredericks-town is doubtless the advance of this column, town is doubtiess the advance of tais column, which is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. Gen. Mower, with a part of 16th army corps, left Brownsville, on the Duvall's Biuff and Little Rock Railroad, a few days ago, in a seatharily direction and Sheller. northerly direction, and Shelby will have the look sharp after his rear. The situation wi probably develop itself in a very few days.

A despatch from Fort Scott says that nine officers of the train recently captured at Oabin creek were killed or taken prisoners, and but comparatively few men. Three-fourths of the latter had arrived at Fort Scott. The wounderth was been cent for latter had arrived as a constant of the days been sent for.

Washington, Sept. 25.

Washington, Sept. 25.
It is said that the provision recently made in the pay of the armies covers \$73,000 000.
Late Charleston newspapers contain an adrtisement requiring all male persous in that strict between the ages of sixteen and fifty o immediately report themselves for enrollent. The order extends throughout the outh, the object being to ascertain the prestand and prospective military strength of the infederacy. In several of the military divisions elaveholders are required forth with to farnish one fourth and in some cases one-half of their slaves to work on the Charleston fortifications. Advertisements are also published for the collection of 30 per cent on profits as a war tax, and for the public sale of the foreign and densetic coefficients. the foreign and domestic goods of recent im-portation from Nassau. RYDER CEMETERY AT LEBANON.-Some

time since we noticed the various cemeteries in our State that had been laid out by our excellent and energetic fellow-citizen Mr. Grove. We learn with pleasure that one of those to which we then alluded, the Ryder Cemetery at Lebanon, has had its grounds superbly arranged, and will be dedicated on Friday next, the 30th instant, with appropriate ceremonies. On this occasion, the remains of Augustus Ryder, the generous German who died at Lebanon, and, by will, devoted his estate to the people of that city for cemetery purposes, will be exhumed and reinterred with Masonic honors in the beautifal resting place which bears his name to transmit his liberality to future generations. The various lodges in surrounding towns are to be invited, and an appropriate manifestation of the public esteem and gratitude will be accorded. A very large and imposing ceremonial is anticipated. We congratulate our friends in Marion county upon the anaouncement that lots are now raady for sale in Ryder Cemetery, and every family ought to purchase one. There is something inexpressibly satisfactory in knowing that our loved ones, when they "sleep the sleep that knows no waking,"are reposing in peaceful slumber. and that their resting places are draperied with all the gorgeous dyes of nature's foliage and na der the majestic canopy of one of God's first t mples, for "the groves were God's first tem-In the Ryder Cemetery, where nature and art will corjoin to lend beauty to the noiseless tranquillity of the grave; where every delicate nower,

with scented breath, and look, so like a smile, seems, as it issues from the shapeless world, An emanation of the indwelling Life, A visible token of the upholding Love, That are the soul of this wide universe;

the living can commune with the dead and prepare themselves for another and a better world, and amid the hurtling storms of human psssion, they can appreciate the deeply religious sentiment of Byrnt:

Be it ours to meditate,
In these calm shades, Thy milder majesty
and to the beautiful order of Thy works,
Learn to conform the order of our lives.
d&w

Health brightens every prospect in Life. The effect of a bilious condition o the system is most striking in its influence upon the mind. The common objects of pleasure and enjoyment become sources of weariness and disgust. All nature wears a sombre aspect. A constant gloom hangs over the spirits; a weight of despondency crushes every elastic feeling of the heart. Such are the morbid influences of a diseased liver. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, acting upon that organ, removes the burden and restores the mind to cheerfulness and

health. Sold by all draggists and medicine dealers.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPRALS. FRANKFORT, Sept. 20, 1864. CAUSES DECIDED. Kincheloe vs Beard, Spencer; affirmed.
Troutman vs. Gardrer et al. Nelson; reversed.
Hobeon, et al. vs. Commonwealth, Franklin; re-

Ver-ed. Hobson, et al, vs. Commonwealth, No. 2, Franklin; reversed.

Harrell, of al, vs. Harrell, ot a', Daviess;
Bradshaw vs. ompkins, Daviess;
Burgees vs. Burgees, Daviess;
White vs. Smith. of al, Davies;
Clarke vs. Sweeney, Davies;
Griffith, et al, vs. Ogden, Davies; were submitted in briefs. FRANKFORT, September 21, 1864. Commonwealth vs McLean, et al, Hopkins; rever Commonwealth vs Holland, Ch istian; aftirmed

Commonwealth vs Holland, Ch 'istian; affirmed Wintersoll vs Commonwealth, Kenton; affirmed hirran & Tarr's executor vs Patterson, &c., Bul irmed. tarrod vs Black, &c., Mason; reversed. ORDERS. Anderson vs Hawkins, Garrard; petition for rehearwerruled.
uncen vs Lewis, Green; bond for costs executed,

Puncen vs Lewis, Green; nond for costs executed, ute discharged, and cause submitted.

Beckley and wite vs Davidson, Daviess;
Bartley vs McKernor's sedministrator, Daviess;
Burks vs Claybook, Daviess;
Burks vs Claybook, Daviess;
Burks vs Daniean, Bartley of Brecklaridge;
Green, et a Duncan, Minhleuburs;
Oweby vs Perryman, Caldwell;
Trice vs Bussell, Hopkins; were continued,
Ferry vs Renfro, Daviess;
kskridge, &s., vs Morchead's administrator Brecklaridge; idge;
late vs Whitworth's administrator, Breckinridge.
traiz, &c., vs Finch, Muhlenburg;
Vastherford vs Myers. Without grinceton College vs Watkins, receiver, Caldwell;
te submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT. Sant. 29

Rogers vs McCoy, Greenup; affirmed. Commonwealth vs. McCandless, Gallatin; roversed. Opnonan vs. Lewis, Green reversed. Walker & Bishop vs Crawford, Mercer; reversed. Goodrum, &c. vs. Porter, &c., Marion; reversed. McNary vs. Watkins, Caldwell; reversed. ORDERS. Young vs. Irv'ne, &c., Hardin; Sullivan vs. Patterson, &c., Lewis; petitions for rering filed.
Seeler vs. Wright, &c., Larue; additional transcript

ted.

teodman vs. Bown, &c., Tcdd;
Sullivan vs. Foster, &c., Tcdd;
Oliver vs. McLean, Todd;
Bibb vs. Timber lain, Todd;
Bibb vs. Timber lain, Todd;
Wasker vs. Davis, Hardin; were submitted on briefs.
Smith vs. Commonwe ith, Jefferson; argued by
d-millon Pope for appellant, then argued by John M.
siarlam. Attorney-teereral, for appelles, and by
unige Bullock for appellant, and cause laid over for
urther be artur fo-murrent.

MARRIED.

In battle, near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1364, Gzorge W., only son of Wm. F. and Ann Lloyd kichardson, aged 19 years and 5 months. On the night of the 22d inst., at 1114 o'clock, Louisa, On Friday morning, the 23d inst, William Hamil Ton, youngest son of U. and J. W. Hopkins.
At Point Lockout, Maryland, a few days age, Storage of the Statisting of S. A. after a short illness, in
the thirty-third year of his age.
At Peducal, at an advanced age, Mrs. Franciss M.
Jones, for the greater part of her 1% a resident of
touswille as done of the oldest members of the ChristCOMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET Office of the Louisville Jouenal, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864. Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864. he premium rates to day are eighteen per cent. wer than on last Saturday. The general market was quiet during the week, and

es a general thing are on a decline. In many prices may be considered nominal. We quote gold, silver, exchan

New York 20 Philadelphia 20 Boston 2 36 to 364 BANK NOTE LIST. DEXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSES. HUNT, MOBTON, & QUIGLEY,

United States legal tender notes; National Bank

notes; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana. Elveper cent U. S. Notes. l dis. Illinois—
Solvent.....
l dis. Michigan...
l dis. Jowa.....
l dis. Solvent....
l dis. Missouri—
lik dis. In good dt.
Discredited
M dis. Louisiana— 3 dis. 1 dis. Free Banks.. 34 dis. L wheel'g City
Jeffersonville
Br. N. W.
Bank...... 60 dis. 5@7 dis. 60 dis. 60 dis. 60 dis. 35 dis. 30 dis. T Union...... Planters'... Bk. of Ten-| Dessee.... 33 dis. | Other Bks. 50@75 dis. | Other B ALCOHOL.—The market was quiet, and prices steady antil the last two days, when a decline of 2c were eslished. We quote 76 % cent at \$3 50, and 98 % cent

BUTTER—In good demand. We quote fair te prime at 35@40; choise to ext-a at 45@50s % h. BEESWAX—Prices unchanged at 55@70c. BARE—The market rules steady at \$13 for chestnut, oak, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure. BAIN BOFE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet.

t \$3 58, 2 % cent off to the trade.

We quote bale at %% div/c for machine, and 10@10% or hand-made, Manilla rope at 26@370, homp twine at 26@300, batting twine at 20c, and baling twine at 15@15% o.

Bagging—Prices are steady at 18\(200, \)
BEANS—Unchanged at \$2 10@2 \$0, the latter being

Bacoms—Common saleable at \$3 50@3 75, fancy at \$3 75@4 50, and extra Shaker at \$4 75@6 \$3 dozen.

OHESSE—There was a fair demand during the week, and prices unchanged at 23%6 for Western Reserve and 24%6 for Hamburg. The stock is still light, CANDLES-Market quiet and prices unc ales of 13 and 14 oz star at 34@36c, and 22@23c for ellow. COTTON YARNS-In'fair demand at the same prices. We quote sales of No. 500 at 98c, No. 600 at 88c, and No. 700 at 86c.

No. 700 at 86c.

Cotten Twing and Candlewick—Unchanged—We quote cotten twine at \$1.50, and candlewick at\$1,75.

Coal—Unchanged. Pittsburg selling at 35c \$bushel.

Cooperage—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quete as follows: Flour barrels st 60c, whiskey at 82 20, do fron-bound at 83 25, pork 81 90, half barrels \$1 60, do fron-bound \$2 25, harm tierces \$1 50, ten-gallon kegs \$1 20, do fron-bound 21 60, five-gallon \$1 00, do fron-bound \$123. Barrel staves \$24@25 \$ 1,000.

Dried Beer-Sales of canvassed at 21@22c B b.

Eigs—The market ruled steady during the week and sales were made at 18@20c # doz.

Froux—The market for flour was quiet throughout the week. We quote nominally extra and family flour at \$10@10 25, superfine at \$3.75@0 25 # bbl. FEATHERS-Market quiet and prices unchanged, a

で表 た。 GROCERIES.—The market was quiet. Coffee is quoted lower. We quote Bio coffee at figm 45046c.; New Orleans brewn sugar dull, and we quote at 23026c; standard, powdered, and granulated, is elling at 20%63le. We quote New Orleans molasses at \$1 15@1 20, and sirups \$1 20@1 40. Pepper 48%50c. Spice 38@40c. Ginger 44@45c. Bice 15@16c. Teas \$1 60@2 40. Wheat—The receipts of wheat during the week were moderate, and prices have declined. We an red at \$1 90@2, and white at \$2@2 05.

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices remain un charged. We quote at \$1 25@1 30, for ear and shelled. The market for oats was fair and prices unchanged t 75@86c.

The market for barley was very quiet, almost noth-

ing doing in it. We quote nominal at \$1 75@1 \$5 f ing doing in it. We do to the first hands.

Eye is dull and saleable at \$1 40@1 45.

GREASE-Unchanged. We quote brown at 140, yellow at 1450, and white at 150. Butcher lard at 180.

Tallow at 165@180.

GINERNO-Market dull and prices unsettled. We quote sales at \$1 25.

HEMP-The demand is light, with very little offering, and prices remain unchanged. Kentucky is saleable at \$1 25@1 50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton. A good article compands higher prices.

mands higher prices.

Hidden—The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 10@110 salted at 13@14c, dry salted at 18@20c, dry flint at 20@ 22c, hogskins 40@50c each, and sheepskins \$1 90@2 25.

HAY-There was a moderate demand during the week HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week at our last quotations. We quote at \$20@22 % ton. Hors—Nominal at 75@850. IRON AND STREL—Unchanged. We quote pig fron, hot blast at \$72@60 per ton. No cold blast in the market. Sheet iron S. C. 13c, C. C. 14c, Junis in the market. Sheet iron S. O. 13c, O. O. 14c, Junia ata 15c. Bar iron S. O. 9c, O. O. 10½c, Juniata 17c, Sweet 14c. Bencoin 15 Horse-shoes 17@15c, mule do 20@21c, plough slabs 16½c, plough plates 11½c, inch hope iron 12½c, Norway rail rods 21c. Steels—cast 60c, Crawley, German. and E. E. 40e, spring 16@30c, and A. B. at 16e.

Lime and 20@3 25 \$ bbl for hydraulic cement. and \$5.

©6 for plaster.

Lumber—We quote as follows: Clear.

demlock...
downmen, dering...
lat do de ...
d do weather-boarding (rengh)...
lat do do do ...
lat do do do ...
lat do do do ...
lat do do ...
lat do do ...

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices changed. We quote pig lead at 20%c, bar lead at 00c. Shot patent \$6; buckshot \$6 25. zuc, Shot patent #6; Duckshot #6 25, Leather—The market rules quiet and unchanged. We quote as fellows: Soleleather—Oak 54@356, hem-lock at 48@32c, bridle at 54@30c, harness 43@360c, skirting at 52@54. Calfskins—City #2@2 25, and French #3 50@4 # B MALT-The market is fair, and prices nominal at

2 15@2 20.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Kentucky bright, \$1 00@ 150; medium, 7:681 25; dark, 75681 00; Tennssee, 7:681 00; Virginia, 81 5062 50; Missouri bright from 81 0061 75; medium, \$1 0061 50, and dark work 7:66-\$1 00 per lb. Mackebel -- Remain unchanged. No. 1 large \$26 50;

No. 2 large \$17 00; No. 1 medium selling at \$21 00; No. 2 medium \$15 00; No. 3 large \$14 50; No. 3 medium \$11 50 per barrel. New mackerel are coming in, and prices for new are higher. NAILS—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 109 regs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$9 50, 8d at \$9 75, d at \$10, 4d at \$10 25, 3d at \$11, 2d at \$12. Cut spikes, 6 no 3 inch, \$9 75; wrought from \$14@15; horse shoe nails from 56660c.
Олким—We quote at \$13@20c per lb.

Olis-Unchanged-Linseed soid at \$1.60@165. Lard firm at \$1.75@1.80. Coal and carbon oils unchanged to 90c@\$1. Benzoine is selling at 650, lubricating oils ranging from 45@65c.

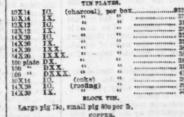
Onions—In good demand, and prices better, at 25 Squ6 (0 % bbl.
Oil Cake—Unchanged at \$45 B ton.
Paovisions.—The transactions were light, and
prices unchanged. Lard is held at 23c. Clear
bacon sides held at 24c. Hams are solling at

Powder-Unchanged at \$12 50@13 % keg. SOAR—Unchanged as 1291.740.
SOAR—Market unchanged, with sales at 14314%c. for palm, and 16316%c for German soap, for cash.
STARCH—Unchanged. We quote at 9%310c.

STARON—Unconsigned. We quote as 75,500.0.

SENDS—There was an active demand for seeds during the week, and prices unchanged. We quote clover at \$16,6213; timothy at \$6 50,96 75; clean blue grass at \$2502 25; orchard grass at \$1 50,922; red top at \$2 per bushel. Flaxseed at \$2 59. These are the solling prices from stores,
LOUISVILLE SHOE MARKET - We quote as follows:

TAR-Selling at \$7.20 (gallon kegs) per dozen. TINNERS' STOCK.—Tin is very firm at the auticee. Sales to-day at the following prices: TIN PLATES.



Sheeting, 14 ez, 55@56c, copper pitts 65 per h. First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 110 per lb. Zink 280. CHARCOAL SHEET IROS. Nos. 13 to 27 at 12% per 1b.

BUSSTA SHPET IRON. Imitation, Nos. 25 to 25, at 250; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12, t 276 % h.
Toracco.—The market throughout the week was till and unsettled, owing to the continued decline in gold. Sales for the week 585 against 833 hhds the pre-flous week. Beceipts for the week 1,261 against 1,225 hhds the previous week. Sales to-day of 83 hhds. at follows: 1 at 26 00, 6 at 27@7 50, 10 at 33 10@3 90, 23 at 10@3 90, 11 at \$16@10 75, 4 at \$11@11 75, 2 at \$12@12 25, at \$13 25@13 75, 1 at \$14, 5 at \$15@15 75, 4 at \$16@16 75

an sin 2003 75, 1 at sin, 5 at sloggis 75, 4 at single 78, 1 at sin 2, 4 at \$20,000 25, 1 at \$21 25, 2 at \$22 75, 1 at \$22, 1 at \$22 50, 1 at \$27, 2 at \$20 20,00 50, 1 at \$31 25, 1 at \$25 50, and 1 at \$27 70 100 ns. Wixdow Grass—We quote as follows: xcl at \$4 50, 10x12 at \$4 30, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x20 at \$5 65, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65.

WHISKEY.—The demand for raw whiskey was very quiet throughout the week, and prices ruled steady up to the latter part of the week, when a scoline of Ic was established. Sales were made to-day at \$1.75

Wool-In good demand, and prices nomical, selling in grease at 67c, washed \$1 00 per 15.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. BOURSON HOUSE-W. F. Vissman. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, 1864. Ecceipts of eatile during the present week have Seceipts of eatile during the present week have been very heavy, and the market a shade better on good and fair qualities; common unchanged. A large number of the cattle sold to Government bayers, and there is quite a competition among the parties baying for that purpose. Butchers that like to take good beef to market have hard work to get a supply. Heavy at steers are sold to contractors to make average. Citizens have to put my with the beef of fat cows and helfars, and that are warr source and high.

eifers, and they are very scarce and high.
In sheep, there is no change.
Hogs are very scarce and high.

TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCK ON SALE DURING THE PAST 906 head . SHELBY House Downing & Branoner.

EMBLEY HOUSE—Downing & Brutoner.

Louisville, Sept. 24, 1854.

The supply of cattle for the past week ending has been good. The Government buyers are buying all the heavy steers at fair prices. The butchers are anxious to purchase all the fat heiters and cows. The market for the past week good.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply light, and the demand good.

Hogs—The arrivals limited, and the demand 'air.

Government horses are in good demand. Assistant

Severnment horses are in good demand. Arrivals PRICES. nd rough.. \$2 50@3 50 \$ 100 hs gross

TOTAL BECRIPTS. FARM, CONTAINING 157 ACRES.

well improved, and plack of water for six-six sector house use, bing on the road 10 inf. miles west of New Albany. For further information call at the house of the subscriber.

P. HUKMAN. For Sale, 1,100 ACRES OF LAND IN McLEAN
county, Ky., adjoining and above the
adapted to corn, wheat, tobacco, and
gress-120 scres cleared. Terms east. Apply to the
un'ersigned, or to Lu'her Bard, on the premiers,
s27 wye.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FARM

At Public Sale. Fine Stock, Cattle, and Sheep.

embraces about 200 acres, most of which is well set in bluegrass.

The Beech Fork runs within 500 yards of the house, and furnishes an abundance of stock water for all seasons of the year. The house is large and commodicus, having all the necessary outbuildings; the yard is teautifully set with shrubbery. The larm has on it several never-failing springs, about 500 rods stone fence, and well adapted to stock raising. Pleasant Grove Church School is about a mile and a quarter from the house, and the neighborhood is one of the best in the county. An excellent water-mill is within a mile and a half of the house and is considered one of the best merchant mills in the country. ered one of the best merchant mills in the count.

I will also en the same day seil, to the highest der, all my stock and farming utensils, consistir part, of 35 head of horses, 45 head of blooded c among them several milch cows, 50 head of fines. 7 (Cotswold and Southdown), a lot of stock hear.

Spainovield, Kv., Sept 12, 1864.

N. B. Persons desirous of seeing the place can call on Mr. James Thompson, one mile from said farm, and he same road.

AS AGENT OF THE HEIRS OF hos. Allin, deceased, I will sell, on the And a lim, deceased, I will sell, on the problem of the land of said decedent, consisting of four separate tracts, which will be sold on the following terms, to wit:—One third case in hand, one third in six months from date, and the balance in twelve months. Bonds, bearing interest, with good security, will be required of the purchasers, and the said land will be divided as follows:

The first tract is the home tract, on which Thomas Allin lived and died, situated on Salt river, & of a mile from Harrodsburg, containing 200 acres of fine lard, well improved, with a large and comfortable dwelling, house and all necessary out-buildings; under fine fence, much of it being first-rate stome fence; the lard well set in bus grass, well timbered, and finely was all the servers a falling by fings and stock water, and it is in ever be railing by fings and stock water, and it is in ever be railing to the first live of the and larred surppike reads, and adjoins the corporate limits of Harrodsburg.

The second tract, adjoining the first lies on the

JUST PUBLISHED. FRIEMEN'S GRAND WATCH-CRY.

"McCLELLAN IS THE MAN," With a rousing four-four Chorns. Price to cents.

A STHE PRATES HAVE BEET STERROTT PAD, any demand can be supplied at short notice. Also, new ready: "McCLELLAN AND THE UNION," by Fleming. ice 30 cents. "McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON POLKA," by leman. Price 30 cents.
'N. O B." (N. ager on the Brain), by J. C. M. Price All or any sent post-paid on receipt of the prices

POR RESKING—Just received a supply of Foto-mac Roe serving in whole and half bloke and kits and for sale by 111 ds No. 223 Market st., bet. Second and Third.

Farm for Sale. FOR SALE-A FIRST CLASS FARM

FOR SALE-A FIRST CLASS FARM

in Benton couldy, Ladiana, sontaining

for ecros, we'l improved, all under tome and the form a mailtenance of the from a railroad station and five hours

te from Ladysette. ive from Labyette.

The improvements consist of a two-stry frame one with seven rooms, a large frame barn, with ananies, stabing, sheep she's, cow home and own its. Two frame tenement hours with stabing, ; a young and arriving orchard choice fruit essentially and analysis of the farm. This tract in be divided to advantase into two, three, or four rms. be divided of in fenequal angual payments. Each is will be able made of the farm. For further parmars, address WILLIAM BRADEN, indepolis, Ind. Farming Lands in Indiana, A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES SIX miles northeast of Bradford, a station on the L. N. & C. R. B., north of Lafayetts 30 miles, within 1½ miles of a good grist aw mill, ten acres small timber, sixty ac the L. N. & C. R. R. north of Lafayette 39 miles, within 15 miles of a g.od grist 124 and eaw mill, ten acres small timber, sixty acres unacer fine cultivation, good log house, two log stables, well, and a splendid orchard. Price \$16 per acre.

Farm of 50 acres one mile from Marshfield—a ran-road station on Valley road; all in cultivation, small f sme house bearing o chard, be. Price \$19 per acre; \$7 0c sh, b lance on ten y ara, time.

Farm of 70 acres, three miles south of Lafayette, en farmer of timber; good house, large senting, orchard, dc. Price \$100 per acre, in payments.

Farm of 200 acres, five niles west of Lafayette, situated on a good road, and all the very best of soil; 38 acres of it very heavy timber. Price \$45 per acre.

Far mo 16 scares, one mile west of 0x ord. Must be sold in a very few days, as the party owning it resides in 5t Paul. Minnesota. \$15 an acre will buy it.

85 cod&wil. FINE BLUE-GRASS LAND FOR SALE.

and it is in every sense a desirable place for a homs, said land lying between the Perryville and Marville rand adolas the corporate limits of Harvedsburg.

The second tract, adjoining the first lies on the north side of the Marville turnpike, constaining about 175 scree, is useder good fence, well timbered; has upon it a fine sugar or chard, with a beautiful suiding site, and is fully water d with never-failing springs. The land is as fine and fertile samy land in Kontucky. This is known as the M Afee tract.

The third is as fine and fertile samy land in Kontucky. This is known as the M Afee tract.

The third tract is known as the Taylor tract, and contains about 50 scree of splendid land, under good fence, well watered, and which adjoins the leat-mentioner tract. It is also improved, with a fine, counfortable, howed log house, is well timbered, and is a desirable place.

The four h tract is unimproved land, situated at the termin us of the Maxville turnpike, contains about 19 security for the land is describly for fuel or lumber, is well watered; the Land is of good quality, and presents to every one a fine opportunity for a valuable investment.

The fine Schools at Harvedsburg, in close proximity to the above tracts of land, the excellent museral water almost in a stone's throw thereof, the fine thand are perfect.

Also, at the same time and place, I will cell the perfect.

Also, at the same time and place, I will cell the same and before one day for the soil, which is an and before one of sale.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. S. Mr. FATRIDGE,
Adm'r of Thes. Allin and Agent for the Heirs.
Harrodeburg, Ky., Sept. 20, 1364.

22 d&wtd

Just Published. VILL S. HAYS'S last and best song, written a pressly for the present campaign, entitled

nerked.

Now is the time to send in your orders. Let McClaian men be up and deing. Address
am men be up and M.M. McClaikskill, Publisher,

226 d2&wl 319 Jefferson street, Louisville, Kr.

ONTUESDAY, September 27th, 1864, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, five miles from Springfield, near the Springfield and Maximile Springfield, near the Springfield and Maximile turnpike road, the Farm Nelson Thompson new lives, containing 600 acres. Nelson very desirable farm, about 600 acres of which is rich bottom land, and 100 acres rich upland. The woodland (timber mostly waint, snaartree, and sah,) embraces about 200 acres, most of which is well set in binegrass.

neis, I aged jack, several young jacks and jonnets.
Terms made known on day of sale. The purchaser
will get immediate possession of the house and as
much of the land as may be desired for seeding.

JAMLES THOMPSON.

erations.

It is said in civil circles at Washington, that the success of Sherman's campaign against Atlanta renders the possession of Mobile less important than it might other-

Mobile less important than it might other-wise be.

The Navy Department has no advices that
Farragut considers his work in the bay finished, while the story that his fieet is in line
of battle before the city is improbable in itself
and disapproved by news from rebel sources.
It is known that he has made a thorough examination of obstructions in front of it, and
has found them less formidable than reported,
and not of such a characters will prevent the and not of such a character as will prevent the fleet from doing good service when the land forces are strong enough to make an attack upon Mobile.

General John Echols has been assigned to the command of the rebels in the South western Virginia Department, vice John Morgan, re-lieved three days before he was killed.

Basil Duke, General Morgan's old chief of staff, has been made a Brigadier-General, and put in command of Morgan's troops.

A gentleman, who left Richmond last Tues-day, says the general belief was that the great battle was to be fought. It shows the coming event to be near.

event to be near.

There was a collision on the road south from Atlanta on the 2d, near Barnesville. On

There was a collision on the road south from Atlanta on the 2d, near Barnesville. On one of the trains were wounded soldiers from Hood's last fight, of whom thirty-one were killed and forty wounded. Eighteen Yankee prisoners were on the train, and were active in caring for the wounded rebels. Two engines and six care smashed.

No news of importance from Petersburg, but our troops are watchful, feeling confident that the quietude will soon be broken by the rebels. We have receiving reinforcements and

that the quietude will soon be broken by the rebels, who are receiving reinforcements and concentrating their troops.

Grant is well prepared for them, however, as the troops are in good fighting condition, and recruits are daily going to him.

Reports here represent Sterling Price's movements toward Missouri as assuming serious proportions. It is supposed to be intended to aid the election of his consin, L. L. Price, to the Governorship, though Gen. Blunt has feare that Kansas is also menaced.

Up to the last moment, every entreaty for the further postponement of the draft has been sturdily refused.

sturdily refused.

General Butler and Commissioner Ould are

understood to have agreed upon an exchange of all prisoners on each side whom their re-spective surgeons pronounce unfit for daty for

The World's Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 17th, gives the following account of the rebel capture of our cattle, to the rear portion of our lines, picketed by the 1st District of Columbia cavalry:

There was a large field in which there were about 3,000 head of very fine beevers; as the enemy had been constantly throwing scouts through the country thereabouts, he had probably learned the fact and resolved to possess himself of our treasure.

imself of our treasure.

Accordingly, the daylight of yesterday

Accordingly, the daylight of yesterday morning revealed him approaching close on the front of the 1st District of Columbia regiment in two strong lines of battle, the first comprising the troops of Wm. H. Lee's 2d Legion, the aggregate number of men reaching probably 5,000.

Quietly breaking in the front of our pickets, the enemy turned by right and left, moved around the cattle, and drove off the entire herd, likewise many horses belonging to our men. All this was done so quickly that it was impossible to get any reinforcements here in time to check the bold movement.

A brigade of cavalry, under Gen. Davis, and snother party under Gen. Kantz, were sent out with a view of interrupting them. It is believed that they can cross the Norfolk Railroad, but their success will all depend upon who arrives at this position first.

At about the same time an attack on our rear in two consecutive movements was made

rear in two consecutive movements was made against our lines in front of Orawford's and

Ayres division.

The pickets being driven in on the main force on both occasions, this fact leads to the belief that the massing of troops at this point was only a feint, being in fact a sort of movewas only a feint, being in fact a sort of move-ment for recovering the drove of cattle. At the time of closing this despatch nothing de-finite has been heard from the pursuing force. The Herald's correspondent says: The tele-egraphic construction corps, engaged in put-ting up the wire between this place and Ft. Powhattan, numbering 40 men, under Wm. McIntoeh, with 6 wagons, 36 mules, and 20 miles of wire were also captured. Wn. Mc-Intoeh, Frank Thompson, and a colored team-ster, are all of the party known to have es-caped.

caped.

In pursuit we first came on them in force at a small creek near Hawkinsville, on Jerusalem road, where we found that they were strongly intrenched bevond the stream, with the bridge torn up and an almost impassable Swamp intervening.

Colonel Stedman, who commanded the ad-

vance brigade, made strenuous efforts to carry the position, but, finding it too strong, Gen. Davis ordered up the 2d brigade, under Col. Smith, and Clark's Battery, for a combined effort.

The eighth and 16th Pennsylvania and 1st Maine reciprocate formed on the left of the

The eighth and 16th Pennsylvania and 1st Maine regiments formed on the left of the road, while the 1st Massachusetts and 6th Ohio were on the right. The nature of the ground compelled them to dight.

After a vigorome artillery fire by Lieut. Cameron and Sergt. Richenbecker, of Clark's tastery, a general assault was ordered, which was obeyed with a will but without success, as the enemy's line was found to be longer and stronger than ours.

so the enemy's line was found to be longer and stronger than ours.

The 1st Massachusetts regiment in a charge became intermingled with the enemy's, and fought them hand to hand, but our men were obliged to fall back. The eremy had six pieces of artillery, while we had only four.

In the meantime we beard nothing from Gen. Kauts, although a prisoner informed us they had captured a whole regiment of Kauts' command, with sixteen-shooting gans. If this be the case it must be the 1st D. C. regiment. They have only sixteen-shootens. As it now stands our chances of recapturing the beef are very slim, and we will have to own the releast have outwitted us this time and make the best of it.

Our lowes to-day in the 2d division are not more shan 25 or 30.

New Obliance. September 12,

NEW ORLEANH, September 12, ? NEW ORLHANE, September 12, yia Calro, September 19, Yia Calro, September 19. There is much dispute over the Mexican news, and it is not generally believed. But some who should know assert positively it is true. Certenas is said to be still at Ft. Brown,

true. Certenas is said to be still at Ft. Brown, with ningteen guns bearing on Matamoras.

Col. Ford's rebel cavalry encamped ten miles up the Rio Grande. The French moved out ten miles from Bagdad.

The news from Atlanta produced great despondency among the loyal people.

Hood's army is reported through loyal cources to be greatly demoralized. All the trans-Mississipal rebel army except Gardner's brigade moved up toward White river.

Brickner confronts the remnant of our army at Morganes. Our main force sant away from Morganes. Destination contraband.

Colonel S. Seymarski, rebel commissioner

band.

Colonel S. Seymarski, rebel commissioner of exchange, and Col. Dwight, Federal commissioner, were in consultation yesterday. It is hoped that a general exchange of pris-

oners will be the result. Nothing new has been received from Mobile. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. September 18. Our troops, which started in pursuit of the party who carried off cattle, did not success in overtaking the rebels, they having too much the start, and safely effected their escape with the start and safely effected their escape with the safely effected their escape w

cape with the entire herd, 2 485 head.
Sixteen herlsmen were captured and two
killed. The loss of the guard, composed of
the let D. C. cavalry, is not known, but is quite large.

The cattle formed a part of the supplies for

the troops operating against Richmond, and not for the Army of the Potomac. Brig-Gen. Mot has been made Brevet Major-General by the President for gallant services

General by the President for gallant services during the campaign.

Firing is kept up along the lines, and no exchange of papers are made between pickets.

New York, Sept. 18.

The Commercial's Washington special says that reliable reports from City Point state that the 3d division of the 9th army corps intercepted the raiding parties, across the head of Blackwater, and recaptured most of the cattle taken on Tuesday; they also have taken 700 prisoners. The robels were shooting the animals that gave out.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that fresh troops are arriving rapidly, and that the situation is all that could be desired.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia In-

A correspondent of the Financiphis inquirer, says that General Grant and Admiral
Baily both go to New York, where they will
be met by Gens. Dix and Franklin, and Admirals Porter, Stringham, and others. The
design of this consultation cannot now be made
public. We can only say that some very immortant movements are contemplated.

public. We can only say that some very important movements are contemplated.

The Commercial's Washington special says
the report that Sherman's troops are passing
through Washington to reinforce Gen. Grant
was caused by the movements of large numbers of Western recruits crowding the railroads in this direction. Sherman has plenty
of work cut out for his men in another direction. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

A special to the Bulletin, from Baltimore, says: Gen. Grant passed through Baltimore yesterday evening, and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the

To the Mayor of Louisville: WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. Washiston, Sept. 20.
Yesterday, Monday, 19th, Major-General
Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under
Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill,
in the Shnandosh Valley, fought a hard bate all day, and a brilliant victory was won the all day, and a brilliant viscity was won by our forces, and the enemy were driven off twelve miles. Twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured, nine stand of colors, and the rebel killed and wounded left on our hands. The

rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed and four other rebel Generals wounded. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Large numbers of troops have passed through the city since Saturday who will be heard from in the proper time and place.

Richmond papers of Wedneeday say that the brutal Winder has not been removed from the command of Andersonville, all the prisoners being sent Eastward, out of the reach of any movement by Sherman.

It is possible that during the fall negro troops may be raised of which not only the non-commissioned and line, but also the company officers will be colored men.

Authority was given a short time ago to

pany officers will be colored men.

Authority was given a short time ago to an officer to raise a brigade to be officered in this manner, but he finally declined the work. Now that the draft has begun it will be well for people to remember that under the amended law of lest February Provost Marshals or Boards of Enrolment have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the government, and enforce their attendance by attachment without previous payment of fees, and also power to administer oaths. aths.
It is believed that credits on former calls

It is believed that credits on former calls naval credits, substitutes, and volenteers received have reached such a figure that the number of men to be furnished by draft begun to-day does not exceed 15,000.

A North Carolins paper which opposed the re-election of Gov. Vance, says he will be a candidate for the re-bel Senate this winter, and he expects to succeed Jeff Davis as President.

Although the period of service of 100 days' men is reckoned from the date of their muster, they will be paid from the date of arrival at general rendexyous, and to be mustered and paid off at the rendexyous where mustered in. A Richmond letter, of September 4, says the A Richmond letter, of September 4, says the

A Richmond letter, of September 4, says the recent order placing; slaves captured in arms who were the property of citizens of Delaware and Maryland on the same footing with negroes from Yankeedom, has been revoked; and all citizens of those States now resident in the Confederacy are entitled to such slave on the usual proof of residence and owner-SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19. San Francisce, Sept. 19.
Advices from Mexico say the blockade of
Manala Bay has been raised, and communication with the interior opened, and the Territory of Caluma has become the port of the empire. All resistance to the empire has leased in the Northern and Pacific States.

Boston, Sept. 19.
The schooner Mary B. Smith which arrived The schooner Mary B. Smith which arrived at Beverly on Saturday reports that she spoke on the 7th of September, in lat. 44:40 long. 67:50, the fishing schooner Wm. H. Lovett, of Marblehead, who reported that 20 miles to the eastward she saw four or five vessels on fire, and that there was a pirate on the banks, and that the Lovett got under way imme-diately to get out of the way.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 9:30 A. M. }
To Major-General Diz:
Yesterday Major-General Sheridan attacked Early, and fought a great battle and won a splendid victory over him. Twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured, and also nine battle flags and five pieces of artillery. Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and other General officers were wound-

ed. All the enemy's killed and most of their wounded were left in our hands. The details are stated in the following offi-cial telegrams received by this Department: The Department learns with deep regret that we lost General Russell, killed. HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 19-7 P. M.

Harper's Ferry, Sept. 19—7 P. M.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have just learned from the front that the eavalry under Averill and Merritt engaged Breckinridge's corps at Darksville at daylight, and up to one o'elock had driven him beyond Stevenson Depot, a distance of 7 miles, killing and wounding quite a number, and captured 200 prisoners from Gordon's division.

On the centre and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Occoquan into a line of earthworks, our forces attacking them in their position since then.

them in their position since then.

As the officer left he could distinctly hear heavy artillery firing, and it is still continu-ing to this hour. Every indication is most avorable to us.
(Signed) JNO. D. STEVENSON,

To Hon. E. M. Stanton: HABPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20, 7:40 A. M. Habper's Ferry, Sept. 20, 1:40 A. m.,
I have just heard from the front that Sheridan has defeated the enemy, captured two
thousand and five hundred prisoners, five
pieces of artillery, and nine battle flags.
The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes
were killed and York wounded. Our loss is

were killed and fork wounded. Our loss is about 2,000. Gen. Russell, of the 6th corps, was killed.

Gen. McIntosh lost a leg. The enemy escaped up the Valley under cover of night. Gen. Sheridan is in Winchester.

(Signed) J. D. STEVENSON. Gens. Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman are General Sheridan transmits to Gen. Grant

General Sheridan transmits to Gen. Grant the following official report, which has just been received by the department:

Winchester, September 19-7:36 P M.—
To Lieutenant-General U.-S. Grant: I have the honor to report that I attacked the force of Gen. Early, on the Berryville pike, at the crossing of Occoquan creek, and, after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which light of from early morning until 5 in the evening completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 9 army flags, and most of their wounded.

and most of their wounded.

Rebel Generals Gordan and Rhodes were killed, and three other General officers were wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe, among them General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 6th corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded.

I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the

officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels, from Occoquan Creek to Win-

The rebels were strong in numbers and very obstinate is their fighting.

The desire to mention to the Lieutenant-General commanding the gallast conduct of Generals Wright, Orook, Emory, Torbett, and other officers and men under their commands.

To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

handsome victory.

A more detailed report will be forwarded.
[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. Full details of the casualties will be given when received by this Department. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 20.

Information has been received from the
Government authorities that Captain Uarter,
commander of a United State steamer, arrested a Mr. Cole, an officer of the Confederate
army, and the leader of a conspiracy to seize
the steamer Michigan and release the prisoners at Johnson's Island. After his arrest,
Cole confessed the fact, and implicated six
prominent citizens of Sandusky, who were
also arrested and taken to Johnson's Island.
Cole's programme was for his confederates to
come here, either by rail ar water, and seize
the steamer Parsons.

The following statement is from the clerk
and passengers of the steamer Pnilo Parsons,
plying between Detroit and Sandusky: About
5 o'clock last evening, when within ten miles
of Sandusky, the steamer Parsons was seized
by 35 Confederates, armed with navy revolvers and hatchets, who took passage, as citizens, at Detroit, Weldon, Canada West, and
Kelley's Island. After confining the remainder of the passengers in the hold and cabin,
they ran her helow here some ten miles when

Kelley's Island. After confining the remainder of the passengers in the hold and cabin, they ran her below here some ten miles, when they ran to Middle Pass Islands to wood, laying there about an hour; here the steamer Island Queen, from Sandusky boand for Osland, overtook the Parsons, and, suspecting nothing wrong, came alongside of her to land passengers across her deck. She no sooner made fast than she was also seized, and the men thrust into the hold. After wooding, the ladies were landed, the guard telling the men they would soon know their doom.

The finally concluded to land the men; also swearing them to secreey for twenty-four hours, retaining the officers and crews. The Island Queen was afterwards sunk, and the Parsons taken to Sandwich, C. W., abandoned, and reported sunk.

ed, and reported sunk.
The steamer Michigan left on a cruise at The steamer miningan left on a cruise at daylight.

The rebels probably expected signals, and, not receiving them, put back.

New York, Sept. 20.

Gold is much steadier under the news of General Sheridan's victory than might have been expected, from the importance of the success. The facilities offered by the dull system, however, give strength to the realest

tem, however, give strength to the market against almost any pressure. The price is also supported by brisk purchases for shipment to Europe, arising from the news of an ad-vance in the Bank of England rate of dis-The Commercial's Washington special says

The Commercial's washington special says the enemy were driven twelve miles.

Officers who left Grant's army yesterday noon report that all is quiet.

The Post's Washington special says that the commissioners appointed by the Union prisoners in Georgia to urge an exchange of prisoners of war have arrived in Washington, and will soon meet the President.

DETROIT, Sept. 20.
The rebeis returned to Detroit river early this morning, having been foiled in their de-

sign, which is supposed to have been the capture of the steamer Michigan and release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. The crew of the steamer Parsons was put ashore on Fighting Island this morning. After being robbed of everything of value, the furniture of the boat was destroyed and her feed-pipe out leaving her in a nighting condition. The nd two of the rebel crew arrested and are

washington, Sept. 20.

The Alexandria (Va.) Journal says it learns through sources which cannot be discredited that Mosby received a severe wound in the groin, during a recent engagement between eur forces and a small part of his guerilla band, in the vicinity of Centreville.

Sr. Lours, Sept. 20.

Army officers just from below brings a report, derived from General Herron's Adjutant, that Col. Scott, commanding the rabel troops near Baton Rouge, sent a proposition to General Herron to surrender 4,000 to 6,000 troops, provided Herron would grant uncon-

roops, provided Herron would grant unconditional parden to the general officers of the

Capt. Orr, of the steamer Island Qaeen, arrived from Detroit river this morning, and urnishes the Biade with a statement in regard to the piratical operations in the vicini-

y of Sandusky last night.
The Island Queen left Sandusky at 3 P. M.,
topped at Kelley's Island, and passed on to
fiddle Bass Island, where she found the Parsons in the possession of pirates, who at once secured the Queen. The soldiers were paroled secured the Queen. The soldiers were paroled as Confederate prisoners, and the other passengers were sworn to secreey for twenty-four hours. The Queen was then enabled to join the Parsons, and the two steamers started for Sandusky. When five miles out the water-cock of the Queen's pony engine was broken off, opening a hole in her side, and she was cast off and left to sink. The Parsons passed in the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and, after hovering about for some time, apparently signaling, ssarted for Detroit river, arriving at Fighting Island, on the Oanada side, at about 8 o'clock this morning. There arriving at Fighting Island, on the Ushada side, at about 8 o'clock this morning. There Capt. Orr, his clerk, and his engineer were landed. The Parsons then run up the river to a dock, where the Captain supposes the plunder was landed, and the steamer burned, as preparations were made for that object. He has no doubt the seizure of the United States steamer Michigan, and the liberation. States steamer Michigan, and the liberation of the Johnson Island prisoners, were the objects of the plot. Both steamers were stripped of their valuables.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 19.

The steamer Jame F. Durfee was captured on Saturday evening last, while at anchor in Warwick river, near James river, by a party of five rebels belonging to the Confederate warrick river, hear sames river. By a party of five rebels belonging to the Confederate States navy. It was a complete surprise. The first the Captain knew of it a rebel entered his cabin, and, presenting a pistol at his head, demanded the surrender of the schooner, informing him of his crew having been overpowered. The schooner was released upon Captain Davis giving bond for \$7.313, the supercargo, M. F. Stocking, being held as a hostage for the payment of the money.

The rebels then robbed the safe, taking \$2.700 from the Captain, the clothing of the crew, the small boat, colors, compass, and nautical instruments, &c., and, bidding the Captain a polite adieu, left at 10 P. M.

The Captain of the Durfee, with his schooner, arrived this morning.

The fig-of-truce steamers New York and Dictator, with 1,000 rebel prisoners destined for exchange, arrived last night from Philadelphia, and left this morning for Aikin's Landing.

Lieutenant-General Grant arrived this

Lieutenant-General Grant arrived this morning from Baltimore, and proceeded up the river on the New York.

ne river on the New 1 ork.
Sr. Louis, Sept. 20.
A gentleman from Duvall's Bluff reports
the arrival of General Mower at Little Rock with a portion of the 16th corps. With this accession, General Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of General Price.

Between thirty and forty regular cavalry captured fifteen mules from Little Rock on the 6th.

WAB DEPARTMENT, WASHINTON, ? Sept. 20, 9 P. M. }
To Major-Genera Dir:
The following is the latest intelligence from

The following is the latest intelligence from Gen. Sheridan:

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The body of Gen. Russell has arrived. As soon as it is embalmed it will be forwarded to New Yerk. Gen. Mclatosh, with his leg amputated, has just come in, and is in good spirits. Officers from the front report the number of prisoners in excess of 3,000. The number of battle flags captured was fifteen instead of nine. All concur that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning.

Sheridan, when last heard from, was at Reamstown. I sent forward this morning ample medical supplies, and full subsistence for the entire army has also gone forward. If you do not hear from me often, it is because we are far from the scene of action, and hence I only send you such information as I deem reliable.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,

Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General.

The Precident has appointed Sheridan a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and assigned him to the important command of the middle military division.

General Grant has ordered the army under the state of the state o his command to fire a salute of one hundred gurs at seven o'clock to-morrow morning in onor of Sheridan's great victory.

A despatch, just received from Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, says everything continues

well with us.

The reports of to-day show the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States.

In most of the districts in Virginia efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteers well with us. before the drafted men are mustered in.

E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. A special despatch to the Commercial from Washington says that the draft in the First Ward of that city was completed to day. Ni-colay and Hay, the President's private secretaries, and Alderman Papley were drafted. Considerable excitement exists in Government and military circles in regard to two rebel steamers which have appeared in Lake Erie. It will be recollected that some time ago Gen. Halleck ordered that the gunboat Michigan should be stationed at Johnson's Island to prevent the threatened liberation of the rebel prisoners confined there. By a treaty with Great Britain the United States is prohibited from having more than one war reserves armed with one gun upon the Lake, and hence a protest made by England against the Michigan's armament, which was 18 guns. As the Michigan is confined to the surveillance of Johnson's Island, it is feared that the rebel steamers will ravage our commerce, and perhaps lay Buffalo under contribution.

Washington, Sept. 26.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.
A sational salute was fired to-day in honor of Sheridan's victory.

New York, Sept. 20.
An immense ovation to General McClellan is going on here to-night by the Democratic clubs of New York. The streets are bright with illuminations, transparencies, &c. Gen. McClellan is the guest of Senator Wright, at whose residence the serenade is to take place. More than ten thousand people are congregated in the streets.

ted in the streets.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept 20. LEAVENWORTH, Sept 20.
Advices from from Fert Smith say that a
train which left on the 1st of September for
Fort Smith was captured by rebels on Cabin
creek. The train consisted of one hundred wagons laden with supplies, six hundred mules, forty artillery horses, and two sutler trains.

Baltimore, Sept. 20—10 P. M.
The following is the American's special of the great battle in the Shenandoah Valley. It is dated headquarters Middle Division, Winchester, Va, 19th—9 P. M:
Gen. Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war; victory is again perched on our banner, and the rebel army has been defeated and utterly routed, with the loss of at least three thousand killed and wounded, including five generals, namely: Rhodes, Wharton, Bradley Johnson, Gordon, Lark, and Goodman, the two first of whom were killed and the others badly wounded, and we have captured 2,500 prisoners, nine battle flags, representing nine different regimental organizations, and 9re pieces of artillery, with caissons. BALTIMORE, Sept. 20-10 P. M.

aissons.
On Sunday morning Early sent Gordon's On Sunday morning Early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days, to drive Averill out of Martinsburg and destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Opequan, which they erroneously thought had been repaired.

They occupied Martinsburg for a short time without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by Averill as far as Darnsville. General Sheridan learning their movements ordered the army to break camp and prepare to march.

camp and prepare to march.

Accordingly, at 3 o'clock Sunday, the tent were struck, the different divisions all under arms, and prepared to move at a moments noce.
About 9 o'clock orders were received fram Sheridan for the 6th and 19th corps to be ready to start at 3 o'clock, and the Army of Western Virginia, under Crooke, at 5 o'clock the fol-

lowing morning.
Shortly after 5 o'clock Wilson's division of Shortly after 5 o'clock Wilson's division or cavalry crossed the Opequan at the Berrys-ville and Winchester pike, moving his com-mand rapiply along the road, and driving in the enemy's skirmish line. He gallantly charged the enemy's field works with the first brigade, and carried them at the point of the abre, capturing thirty prisoners.
In this charge Col. Brinton, 18th Pennsylania cavalty, was wounded, within four feet of the enemy's works, whilst gallantly lead-

ing his regiment.

The field works were constructed by the retels to guard the fords at the Opequan and Our cavalry having secured a safe passage

ign, which is supposed to have been the for the infantry, the 6th corps was moved was moved across the Opequan and along the pike to ward Winchester—leaving its train on the opposite side of the stream—to a point about one and a half miles distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out a strong eligingial just

formed in line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line.

At the same time the satillery opened on the woods, into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an ince retired, and kept up an incessant cannonade, the enemy replying briskly with two bat-There was a delay of at least two hours

caused by the non-arrival of the 19th corps, which, through misconception of orders, had failed to come up at tee proper time.

Gen. Sheridan having learned on Sunday that the main portion of Barly's forces were encamped in the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Stevenson's Depot resolved to mass his proces on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and, by a rapid movement, hurl them on

arly's rear. There is no doubt but the enemy were completely surprised and out maneuvred by Sher idan, while his different columns were being marched to the appointed place of rendezy us. A portion of our cavalry under Torbitt and Averill threw a strong picket line along the Opequan, and, by demonstrating in force at Burn's Ford, kept a large portion of the enemy's force at that part of the field, which was about eleven or twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate and strike a box our infantry should operate and strike a blow which should result in the signal defeat of

Early's army.

The delay in the arrival of the 19th corps The delay in the arrival of the 19th corpienabled Early to move Gordon's division at the double quick from Bunker Hill, distant about ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge's and Hade's command, which had already arrived and were formed in a belt of woods skirting the Berryville and Winchester road.

As soon as the 19th corps arrived it was formed in four lines of battle, about 300 yards apart, ou the right of the 6th corps, and every. apart, ou the right of the 6th corps, and every-

thing being in readiness, the advance was sounded at about 12 o'clock, and the different ince moved forward.

The two corps advanced in splendid style and as composedly as though marching at review or on parade.

The first line had not advanced more than The first line and not advanced more than two hundred yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line a about six hundred yards distant.

At the same time our artillery opened a furious canonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods, where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving up reinforcements.

orcements.
Our different lines of battle continued to ad-Our different lines of natio continued to advance steadily until within nearly 200 yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade of grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously kept secreted, and which ploughed through our advancing line, mowing down a large number of our men. of our men.
The first line was obliged to give way under

The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire, and in retreating behind the second line threw it into momentary confusion and it wes obliged to fall back behind the third division, which had in the meanwhile been ordered to lie down in order to avoid the effects of the withering fire which the enemy's battery were directing against our advancing lines.

The artillery was now brought up and posted in a commanding position to silence posted in a commanding position to silence the batteries of the enemy which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was re-formed and again moved ferward. Regaining the advanced position which they had held when they were obliged to fall

back, but this success was not gained without the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy.

General Sheridan had previously ridden along the lines, and was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, and when they advanced it was with determination to win

or die in the attempt.

Having regained the advanced position which we had previously occupied, the different lines of battle were ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of Orooks' corps, which was held in reserve on the eastern side of the Orocors. They were ordered up to take position on

the extreme right of the line, and in order to counteract a movement on the part of the enemy, who was massing troops on their left enemy, who was massing troops on their left flank with a view of turning our right.

Precisely at 3 o'clock Crook formed on the right of the 16th corps, his first division on the extreme right of our line, and the second division in the rear, supporting a division of the 19th corps.

Orook having formed his men, rode along the lines and was received with the most are

Crock having formed his men, rode along the lines, and was received with the most vociferous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester.

General Torbitt, with Merritt and Averill's divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about 9 o'clock at Burn's and Knox's fords, had been hard at work fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in steadily driving them before them, now arrived on our extreme right, prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured to us the victory. Gen. Sheridan rode out to where General Torbitt was stationed, and after consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered a final charge, which was made with an impetuosity nothing could resist.

take, ordered a final charge, which was made with an impetuosity nothing could resist. Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, advanced amid the cheers and yells which could be distinctly heard far above the noise of artillery and musketry, which for impetuosity has seldom been exceeded in any battle of this war.

Our men were determined to win the day, and norved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle, and, as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce.

The slaughter was now awful, and at every The slaughter was now awful, and at every discharge men could be distinctly seen drop-ping all around, and the two contending lines

at some points could not have been over two hundred yards apart. Just at this critical point, above the roar of artillery and musketry, and the cheers and fierce yells of the contending armies could be distinctly heard the shrill notes of the cavalry bugles sounding the charge, which was the death-knell to Early's army. There could be seen the gallant Custar and Merritt, each with a flag in his hand, and

There could be seen the gallant Custar and Merritt, each with a flag in his hand, and conspicuou in the advance, gallantly leading the charge, which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry insured us the victory.

The columns of the enemy were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught, while our cavalry made upon them who, with sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, and capturing 721 privates and non-commissioned officers, with 9 battle-flags and 2 guns.

The demoralized divisions, comprising Early's command, now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight, and strewed the ground with their arms, and soon made for the heights beyond Winchester, but they were speedily dislodged by Averill, and forced to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where such of Early's command as are left to him are now scattered. Our victory is a glorious one, and well calculated to cheer the heart of every loyal man.

WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. To Maj. Gen. Dix:
This Department has just received the fol-

This Department has just received the following telegram, announcing the continued pursuit of the rebels by Sheridan:

Cedar creek, which Sheridan was crossing yesterday at 3 P. M., is a short distance this side of Strausburg. He had pursued the rebels over thirty miles from the point where he had attacked them at daylight Monday: had attacked them at daylight Monday: HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 21.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:
Reliable news from the front states that our army was crossing Cedar creek yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. There was no fighting.

The following is a list of rebel Generals killed and wounded, and is correct. Generals Rhodes, Ramesur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley, Johnson, and Fitzhugh Lee.

From all I can learn the number of prisoners will approximate to 5 000. The indicates ers will approximate to 5,000. The tions are that the rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton.

They are evidently too much demoralized to make a fight.
(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON,

Brigadier-General. CHOICE INDIANA LANDS. To Kentuckians Wishing to Emigrate

LOB SALE, a farm of 12½ acres 24 miles north of P. La Fayette, within one mile of a railroad station, 62 acree in fine cuttivation, 52 acres unser fense, and 48 acres of good timber, comfortable house, smail orchard of apple and cherry trees—the cheapest farm in Indiane at 1,500.

249 acres of heavy timber land 12 miles south of Fort Wayne, Indiana—price \$12 59 per acre; good time.

A farm of 299 acres, 200 prairie, eighty timber, sighty acres in good entitivation. Two good farm-houses, barn, and orchard, on Pine creek, ten miles nertheast from Grford, Indiana. Price for farming land \$15 per acre, and \$25 per acre for timber.

A farm of 129 acres 125 miles south-east of Renssential times are county, all under fense and 109 acres in static larger county, all under fense and 109 acres in acreband of choole fruit. A very desirable place, and cheap at \$3,009.

A farm of 249 acres nine miles south of Le Avertice.

schard of choice fruit. A very useriante place, and heap at \$3,000,
Afarm of 240 sores nine miles south of La Fayette,
Di Wea creek. Price \$225/per acre.
A farm of 256 acres on Wea Plains, at \$50 per acre.
A farm of 700 acres on Wea Plains, at \$50 per acre.
A farm of 700 acres on Wea Plains, on the farm. Price \$50 per acre.
Translation, balance timber. Good buildings, orchard, and running water through the farm. Price \$50 per acre. Magnire's Compound Extract Benne and running water through the farm. Price \$50 per acre.

A cross-road business property, nine miles west of La Fayette, on the Oxford road, consisting of a good new frame house of four rooms, good store-house, blacksmith shop, and five acres of land well improved. Chesp at \$2.00.

A farm of \$30 acres, in miles northwest of Williamsport, all in cultivation, with three houses—a number one stock and grain farm, at \$30 per acre.

A farm of \$40 acres \$5 miles east of La Fayette, \$40 acres in cultivation, balance in timber, near a gravel road.

Price \$40 per acre at together, or the 240 acres in cultivation with \$9 acres rimber at \$45 per acre.

A small farm of \$41 acres near La Fayette, good house, barn, orch-rd, \$60., for \$37,00.

A small farm of \$41 acres near La Fayette, good house, barn, orch-rd, \$60., for \$37,00.

A ply to \$2.00.

Electronic \$40 acres in the stock of the \$40 acres in cultivation, \$60.00, for \$37,00.

A small farm of \$41 acres near La Fayette, good house, barn, orch-rd, \$60.00, for \$37,00.00, for \$10.00, for \$10.00, for \$37,00.00, for \$37,00.

GENERAL GRANT AS A STATESMAN.—General Frant has recently issued the following order, esigned to be circulated in Lee's army and hrough the South generally:

Headquarters Annies of the United States, }

In the Field, Virginia, Aug. 28, 1864. }

Headquarters Armine of the University of the view Field, y Regords Orders, No. 82.

Hereafter deserters from the Confederate army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, or a single the oath that they will not again take up on thing the oath that they will not again take up ensistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of the Federal occupation. If their homes are within such lines, they will be unrished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermsster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as Is given to civilians employed for similar services.

Forced military duty, or services endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the Vaited States military authorities.

By command of Letuton T. S. BOWERS, A. A. 6.

An abolition correspondent writes that this

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. C.
An abolition correspondent writes that this
has inflicted "a terrible blow" upon the rebels,
and is likely to leave Lee no army at all if Grant remains before Richmond long enough. This is not unlikely, but we respectfully sub-mit that Grant has played false to the adminmit that Grant has played false to the administration policy by issuing such a document. He stands before the country as a declared "copperhead." If he does not speedily recall it. Why, how absurd it is, and how insulting to the great "Union" party, to think of offering to these submitting rebels not only pardon for past offences, but an actual premium on their submission, in the shape of subsistence, free transportation, &c. Such is not the policy of Ganeral Lincoln, your master, oh Ulysses! He has declared in language which you ought to understand, that he wants no deserters from within the rebel lines. He stands on this side these lines and brandishes a formidable scourge—with thougs labelled Emancipation, Confiscation, Subjugation—manifestly for the purpose of daring any audacious Southerner to come over into any adactors Southerner to come over into the Union. When a rebel gives intimation of a desire to desert, he confronts it and pre-sents "The abandonment of slavery" like a pistol to its head. If words and asts mean anything, General Abe means that the South shall remain a desperate, infuriated unit in its conception to the government.

consistent remain a despersie, infuriated unit in its opposition to the government.

General Grantis a soldier, and not being a fool, he is not, like Mr. Lincoln, pretermitted from being also somewhat of a statesman. He sees at a glance the good effect to be wrought by such an order as that we copy, and the results vindicate his good judgment. But a severer more convining and such and the results vindicate his good judgment.
But a severer, more convincing, and suggestive rebuke of the whole fanatical
course of Mr. Lincoln's administration
than in that simple order he furnishes,
could not easily be given. He pronounces
himself an arrant "copperhead," we say again,
whether he vote for Lincoln or McUlclian.
He adopts the "copperhead" idea that the premium should be placed on the submission,
eather than on the continued resistance of the rather than on the continued resistance of the rebels. He believes that if the enemies of the government will resume their allegiance to it, there is no good purpose to be served by exacting from them further conditions. And this is the "copperhead" position, pure and simple. "The Union is the sole condition of peace—we sak no more."—Buffalo Courier. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 16, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Anderson vs. Jonnings, &c., Livingston: affirmed,
Woodcock vs. Bowman, Garrard; sfiltmed.
Powell vs. Pixon, hadison: affirmed.
Harbison vs. King et nx. Sheibv; affirmed.
Bight et al vs. Bright's ex'rs. Mercer: reversed.
Smith, trustee, &c. vs. same, Mercer; reversed.

Donaldson vs. Barrett's executors, Henderson; or der of hearing and judgment set aside and rehearing granted.

granted.
Walden vs. Treadway. Montgomery; response to petition for rehearing delivered and petition over iled. Hubble vs. Murphy, Louisville Chancery; order of Hibble vs. Burphy, Louisville Unancery, order of learning and judgment set saide and rehearing granted. Harris vs. Adems, Magodin; rule awarded vs. ap-pellant, returnable to calling of cause. Maupin's executors &c. vs. Wools, &c., Bath; affi-lay it filed by appellees, and motion for rule. Hawkins vs. Anderson, Garrard; petition for re-hearing filed. Mitchell's administrator vs. Mitchell, Washingtom; continued. continued.

Baker vs. Steinbergen, Washington; continued.

Graham vs. Biley, Washington; continued.

Johnson vs. Garnett, Bullitt;

Curran & Tarr's exr's vs. Patterson, &c., Bullitt;

Vaughn vs. Perkin's adm'r, Green; were submité

m briefs.

FRANKPORT, Sept. 17, 1864. FRANKFORT, Sept. 17, 1864.

FRANKFÖRT, Sept. 17, 1864.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Commonwealth vs Timberlake, Franklin; affirmed.
M. mis vs Johnson, McLean; affirmed.
Shean, &c., vs Beall's heirs, builtit; affirmed.
Vaughn vs Perkins's administrator, Green; afrmed. Griswold vs Popham, &c., Meade; reversed. Maupin's executor vs Wools, &c., Bath; metion for

Maupin's executor vs Wools, &c., Bath; metien for rule vs appellant overruled.

Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs Hunt, Grares; order of submission set aside and rehearing granted.

Boon vs Cissel, Nelson;
Spenks's heirs vs Lewis's administrator, Nelson;
Goodman, &c., vs Porter, Marion;
Prewitt, et al vs Bay, et al, Marion;
Alexander vs Lisle's executors, Marion; were submitted on briefs.

Hill's administrator vs Spalding's executor, Marion; arqued by J. P. Knott for appellant and submitted.

P. B. Cooper vs B. I. Cooper's administrator, Marion; exhibit filed by appellees, and motion to dismiss appeal.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., Luege. W. H. WEED, C. S. A., of Washington City, and Miss EVERNIA T. TROMPSON, of this city. DIED. In Hannibal, Mo., on Friday morning, Sostember at 3 o'clock, at the residence of the late Colonel nump, Mrs. Lizzus Gazar, aged about 25 years, convict of P. B. Groat, General Ticket Agent of the Hamibal and St. Joseph Ballroad. nibal and St. Joseph Bailroad.

At the residence of Colonel James J. Thoraten
Green county, Alabama. on the 20th of July last,
Francis Beveralt Cliffon, son of Wm. B. Cliffon, deceased, aged 25 years and 5 months.

On the 26th inst., of croup, James Brian, son of
Susan and Joun Flizgibbons, aged fire years.

At Los Angeles, California, August 15, Mart Elana,
daughter of William H. and Anna Maria Browne
Goddard, aged 21 years.

Of acute dysentery, on the 14th inst., at Epring Creek, Illinois, David C. Ewing, aged thirty-nine ROB'T L. MAITLAND & CO., General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. I Barover Buildings, Hanover Square,
Rebert L Mattland,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Sp8 ddwialy

REBERT L.MAITLAND, Japs dawlary

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 217

United States of America

Thomas J. Churchill,

W HEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

W filed in the District Ownt of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day
of September, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esq. Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky,
whe prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United
States, alieging that Thomas J. Churchill has, since
the offences denounced by the 5th and 5th sections of
the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1852, entitied, "an act to suppress insurrection, to pusish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," and that
said Churchill at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following,
to-wit:
The right, title, interest, and cetate of Thomas J.
Churchill, executors and trustees.

1st--Said Churchill's interest (one tenth) in \$5,000,
one negro man, named George, and about 5 acres of
land, on Kentucky and Fifteenth street, in or near
the city of Louisville, devised to John O'Fallen
Ularke, by Samuel Churchill, decessed.

2d--Said Churchill's interest (one seventh) in a lot,
northeast corner of First and Walnut streets, in the
acter of I and, lying between the Oakland blank road

city of Louisville, fronting 105 feet on Fifth, and 236 on Walnut.

2d—Sald Churchill's interest (one tenth) in 18 or 20 acree of land, lying between the Oakland plank road and the Louisville and Nashville Bailroad tract and beack of the homestead of Samuel Churchill, deceased, and his interest in the proceeds of the land subdivided and sold.

4th—His interest (one touth) in the Spring Grove tract of land, lying on Preston and Shelby street roads, about three miles south of Louisville, containing about 309 acree, and the rents therefrom.

5th—Said Churchill's interest in all moneys due Samuel Churchill, deceased, by W. P. Hahn—about 33,000. Samuel Churchili, deceased, by W.P. Hahn—about \$23,000.
6th—His interest (one fifth) in about 40 acres of land, corner of Ffteenth and Kentucky streets, Louisville, Ky.
7th—A money legacy of \$2,000.
The Analegacy of \$700 to the wife of said Thomas J.

Sth—A legacy of \$700 to the wife of said Thomas J. Churchill.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshai for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delive ed, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next Otober term, the 3d any of Otober, A. D. 18ct, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

For W. A. MERIE BESSON, Deputy.

J. TRYIS, U.S. Attorney.

Dated, Sept. 2, 1854.

A Physiclegical View of Marringe— Com-sining nearly 500 pages and 120 fine Pinter and Marringe— Com-sining nearly 500 pages and 120 fine Pinter and Marringe— Com-sining nearly 500 pages and 120 fine Pinter and Marringe— Com-sining nearly 500 pages and 120 fine Pinter and Marringe—

gining nearly 800 pages and 180 fine Plates and En-gravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abnse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Anthor's Plan of Treatismont—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriers who appared to doubt of their should condiriage who sutertain doubts of their physical condi of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CEOIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane Albany

R. M. INGALLS Commission Merchant,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS SMOES, AND WOOL MATS In all their varieties,
No. 436 Main street, near Fifth, On consignment a general stock of staple and fine BOUTS, SHOES, and WOOL HATS, suitable for fall and winter wear, which are offered at less than greenent Eastern cost, to which the attention of dealers and others seeking investments is invited.

als distdaws

Magnire's Compound Extract Bonne Plant.

The Great Famic while the Hilb Medicine Inhabacquired both here and throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remord fortilar hoad. Dysontery, and all relaxate south as a formed fortilar hoad in the control of the south as the control of the south as the control of a fortilar had been as the control of a fortilar had been did not a first the south as the control of a fortilar had been as the control of a fortilar had been did not been

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye
produces a color not to be distinguished from natures
warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies warrance not so middle the rate in the sealer remembers the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

LOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY No. SI Barelay Street, New York.

RAN AWAY.

COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT COUNTY
Jail, on the 3d day of Angust, as a runway, a
negro by named MABTIN, aged about direen
years, black; says he belongs to Dr. J. A. Taylor, of Adart county. If the owner does not come
forward, prove property, and pay charges, the above
boy will be disposed of according to law.

B. F. TROUTERS. WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HEBETOFORE TO innish our Superior Family HAND. LOJOH fast enough to fill orders. We have now the pleasure of informing purchasers that we have made such arrangements with the makers that we will have them constantly on hand To those who have never seen them we will only say that, by simply turning a crank, which can be done by a boy or girl fourtien years old, from fitteen to thirty yards of Jeans, Tweed, tiney, Domestic Cotton or Linen, de., can be woren per day by the sause drawing through. These Looms have the inventor's latest improvements, paisated in January. Apply to F. H. TAYLOB & CO., jy26 wif At J. D. Bondurant's need Store, jy26 wif

JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville. Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hop Late of Hopkinsville.

Jo. K. Gant,
Christian County.

Late Cash. Br. Bk. Ho
kinsville.

Jas. B. Turnley,
Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse, Corner Main and Tenth Streets. LOUISVILLE, KY.

which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales.

WAREHO USE
which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure fer Consuraption, Astima, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirons of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recessfully using, this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night aweats, powishess irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chily sensations, nauses at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

SET The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisence the name of the paper they see this advertisence the name of the paper they see this advertisence of E&ADDUCK & CO.

13 wiy 225 North Second st. Philadelphia, Fa.

n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

RALLY, FREEMEN, TO YOUR
COUNTRY'S CALL!

WE ARE NOW RECRUITING BY ENlistment and re-enlistment a regiment of
regular Cavairy for two years' service. The
bounty and pay allowed to all such soldiers
will be allowed to the soldiers of this regiment. Men
who can sad desting to turnish their owa horses and
horse equipments will be allowed to do so.

All men of twelve months' regiments by re-enlisting,
are allowed to enter this regiment by re-enlisting,
No better opportunity in the set of the control of
suppeals of to to enter this regiment. Now is the time
to suit rousselves.

SAMUEL MARTIS, Maj.

J. H. WHITE Capt.

37h Reg't Ky, Mtd. Vol. Inf.

Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in October.

16 d3.40.75

BETCE M. PATTEN.

BETCH M. PATTEN.

16 the State by giving the above notice one insertion in their respective papers.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEAUTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO

me that Harrison Barns, who stands indicted
in the Pendleton Circuit Court for the murder of
Joseph Bishop, did make his sease from Pendleton
county jail on the 25th of June, 1884, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at staye.

Now, therefore, I, Thos. S. Brambers of Grar areward of two hundred and fitty dollars for the apprehereion of the raid Harrison Barns, and his delivery
to the jailer of Pencleton county, within one year
from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth.

Frankfort this 12th August, A. D. 1864,
and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

EL VAN WINKLE.

By the Governer:

By the Governer:
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Scoretary of State,
By JAS. R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary.

alf d2w&w2m Chestnut St. Female Academy, PHILADELPHIA
THEN TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-AMNUAL SEMsion of this FERNOH and NIGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Wednesday
Sept. 14, at 1,615 Chestnut street. Miss BONNAY and
Miss DILLAYE. Principals. Particulars from Circulars.

St. Louis Medical College. THE REGULAR LECTURES IN THIS INSTI-tution will be commenced as usual, on TU SDAY, dou will be commenced as usual, on TU SDAY, ber 2d. There will be a Preliminary Course in r. Fees for the whole course (paid in advance), ag Matriculation and Dissection, amount to cluding Matriculation and Discoular address 20. For further information or circular address a22 d2aw3&w4 CHARLES A. POPE, Dean-



For Rats, Mics, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, Sc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, Sc. Put up in 25c, 50c, and \$1 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, \$2 and \$5 sizes for Hotals, Public Institutions, &c.

d so sizes for normal, rubble institutions "Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Ests come out of their holes to die." "Bats come out of their holes to die."

SW Sold Wholesafe in all large cities.

WW Sold by all Druggists and Setaliors everywhere.

WW 11Bwars 11 of all worthless imitations.

WW 18 Hewars 11 of all worthless imitations.

WW 18 Hewars 11 of all worthless imitations.

WW 18 Hewars 11 of all worthless imitations.

WW 25 Hewars 11 of all worthless imitations.

WW 25 Hewars 12 of all worthle

Cotton Gins, Eagle & Carver Gin, all sizes, for hand or power, H. W. Wilk, ES, JE, Louisville, Ey,

Bolting Cloth.

A full assortment of Dukour "Anchor" brand.
H. W. WILLERS, JR.

Belting,

Gem and Leather, of all sizes and varioties.

sep5 d&wtf H. W. WILKES, JB. BEECHMOOR

THE FLACE IS WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Smith's Station. 155 acres
of iand well timbered and watered. The
improvements consist of a modern-built
frame house, containing 8 rooms, a large barn, exteasive stables. Bervants, loe, spring, and carriagehouses. A young orchard, just coming into bearing,
of the best selected fruit, vineyard of 2 acres, do. Furchasers are requested to call and see it, when the
terms will be made known. I will exchange for olty
improved property.

6.24 ddw/m

E. WARFIELD.

PEARSON'S NEW WAREROOMS.

W TO THE TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF L. D. PEARSON, UNDERTAKER, L. D. PEARSON, UNDERTAKER,
IT AS THE SOLE AGENCY IN LOUISYILLE
11 for I. O. SHULLEN'S METALLIO BUILL CASES AND
OASEEN, and has for sale at his large and commodious Rooms, No. 399 south side Jefferson, between Seord and Thirs streets, every other variety of Metallic
ar & Wooden Oeffins.
He is prepared with new Hearse and Carriages to
attend promptly to calls in his line, He keeps consisnity on hand a complete assortment of Coffin
Mountings and Trimmings all Sundeod&wtJani

Mountings and Trimmings all Suncoodawijani

A Fine Farm for Sale,
SITUATED FUUR MILESS SOUTH OF
SITUATED FUUR MILESS SOUTH OF
And Mississippl Entiroad, its miles from initial fill of the same of the

Unio River Bottom Land for Sale,
I OFFER FOR SALE BY FARM,
stituated 16 miles below Louisville, onntaining 516 acres, about 400 of which are
cleared and well set in grass, with a fine
harn and a Mormon hay press, with an abundance of
water on the premises—a fine apple and peach crehard
and all necessary out-buildings. No more desirable
place can be had in this or any other country.
Apply to me, on the premises, Cane Run Gravel
Road, or to J. P. Chambers, Clerk of the Girout
Court. Sig dizaw;
[Demoorat copy]

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS. We invite the attention of our FRIENDS and the TRADE in general to an examination of our stock, and we promise to sell Goods at the towest prices. Alt dawing. TRADES, DAVIS, & OP,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1 No. 214. United States of America

Wm. Johnston. Whereas An Information Has been within and for the District Out of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky on the 21 day of September. A D. 1864, by Joshua Tavis. Keq. Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes berein in behalf of the United States alleging that Wm., Johnston, since the Itih of July, 1862, and one the acts and committed the offerces denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th day of July, 1862, entitled, "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treasm and rebellion, to seize and c miscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Johnston, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to wit: The property of Wm Johnston in the hands of J. O. Johnston, under and by virtus of the will of Elizaberset, also the following lots in the city of Louisville. Also the following lots in the city of Louisville. 22½ feet front by 20 feet deep, n. s. Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd streets;
23 feet front by 20 deep, s. s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets;
33 feet front by 20 deep, s. s. Market, between Bloyd streets;
35 feet front by 20 deep, s. s. Market, between Bloyd streets;
36 feet front by 20 deep, s. c. corner Green and Floyd streets;
36 feet front by 20 deep, s. c. corner Green and Floyd streets;
36 feet front by 20 deep, s. c. corner Green and Floyd streets;
36 feet front by 20 deep, s. c. corner Green and Floyd streets;

streets; e seet front by 93½ deep, n. c. corner Green and Floyd

streets;

select ront by 93% deep, n. s. corner Green and Floyd streets;

25% acres Woodland Garden.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, ferfeited to said United States, and eeing so forfeited the same has been selzed and is now in the custody of the Marstal for said Districts nance of the monition under the scale said Court to me directed and delivered, I could said Court to me directed and delivered, I could said court to me directed and delivered, I could said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court; to be held at the city of Louis-ille, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 2d day of October, A. D., 1884, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

For W. A. Meritwarkers, U.S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U.S. Attorney, **Said *** A. W. B. M. S. D.

LENDERS STATES OF AMERICA N. N. 22

United States of America

ys

J. C. Johnston, Jr.

Whereas, An Information has been nield in the District Court of the United States.

WHEREAS, AN INFERMATION HAS BEEN Wildle in the District of Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 184, by Joshus Tavis, Esq. Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United states, alleging that J. O. Johnst in has, since the 17th of July, 1851, done the acts and committed the offences deconoced by the 3th and 6th section of a state of the suppose insurrection, by 1852, entitled, as a few to suppose insurrection, and that said Johnston, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

The right, title, interest, and estate of J. C. Johnston, Jr. 1, U. Johnston, A. 1886 feet front by 206 feet deep, n. s. Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd streets;
18 feet front by 206 deep, s. s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets;
28 feet front by 204 deep, s. s. Market, between Browenth and Twelfth streets;
28 feet front by 104 deep, s. s. Market, between Browenth and Twelfth streets;
28 feet front by 204 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
28 feet front by 204 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
28 feet front by 204 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
28 feet front by 204 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
29 feet front by 204 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
20 feet front by 204 deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
20 feet front by 204 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
20 feet front by 204 deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
20 feet front by 204 deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
20 feet front by 204 deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets; streets; a feet front by 931/2 deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd

co feet front by 93% deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
35% acres Woodland Garden. Also,
3 volumes of law and miscellaneous books.
That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United states, and being so forfeited the same has been sela-d and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the said said Court to me directed and delivered. I do not said District of the said Said Court is me directed and delivered, in the said of said Court is me for said District Court, to be held at the city of Lotisville, in and for said District on the first day of its next Deteber term, the 2d day of vetober, A. D. 1864, teen and there to interpose their claims and to make their eliogations in that behalf.

For W. A. MERIWERIER, U. S. M. K. D. D. Actionage.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1 No. 76.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1 No. 216. United States of America

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 366.

United States of America

vs

E. T. Bush.

Willer Bergs, An Information has been within and fer the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1884, by Joshua Tevis, E. quire, Attorney for the United States, within and fer the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1884, by Joshua Tevis, E. quire, Attorney for the United States, a Few and States, and States, and for other purposes," and that said Bush, at the time he did said acts and committed said of fexces, owned the following property; to wit:

Right, tile and interest of E. T. Bush in the following property: Two lots on north side of Market, between Friteenth and Stateshnth streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting 30 feet on Maraet street, and extending back 195 feet to an alley, being same lots conveyed by Peter B. Muir to S. T. and S. S. Bush; also five lots on the north side of Market, between Sixteenth and seventeenth streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting thirty Fest each on Market street, and extending back 195 feet to an alley, being same lots conveyed by Peter B. Muir; also ske lot feet on an alley, being same lot conveyed to E. T. and S. S. Bush; also five lots on the north side of Market, between States, and extending back 195 feet on an alley, being same lot conveyed to E. T. and S. S. Bush; also five lots on the north side of Market, between States, and extending back 195 feet on an alley, being same lot conveyed to E. T. and S. S. Bush by Peter B. Muir; also one lot on the corner of Lamperen and Hancick streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting 35 feet on Hanceds street, and extending back 195 feet on an alley, being same lot conveyed to E. T. and S. S. Bush by Peter B. Muir; also one lot on the corne

sa w4

Dated, Sept. 2 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 211.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

George L. Davis alias George Lander.

W filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Instrict of Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, A. D 1864, by Josh as Tevis, Esg., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, and the states, and the states and committed the office of the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States and committed the office of Contrast day for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States and committed the office of Contrast day for the state and committed the office of Contrast day for the States, and committed the office of Contrast day for the States, and for other purposes," and that said Davis, alias Lander, at the time he did sid acis and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Theren thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars, southern bank notes; one hundred and directly of the states Treesury notes; two dollars of the contrast of the states Treesury notes; two dollars of the states Treesury notes; two dollars of the state of the states Treesury notes; two dollars and committed said offences, one note of Samuel E. Davis, due January 78th, 1861, for sixty-two dollars and even cents, in the hands of J. Porter, hold as the estate of George L. Davis alias George Lander.

2d. That said estate, property, &c., were brought from the base of Georgia a State declared in insurrection against the United States, to the State of Kentucky; propending the state of Georgia a State declared in insurrection against the United States, to the State of Kentucky; Department.

3d. That said estate, property, &c., were acquired with intent to use same in atding said rebellion, onators of the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1871. The said estate, and being so forfetted the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for s

UNITED STATES OF AMHBICA, No. 215. United States of America Bobert T. Ford.

United States of America

Bobert T. Ford.

W HEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Occurt of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, 18%, by Joshua Tevit, Sequito, Attempt for the United States for the District of Kantucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, aligned the Control of the United States, and the States of the Control of the United States, and the Control of the United States, and the Control of the Control of the United States of the Control of th

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 212.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.
SS.,
United States of America
YS.,
YS.,

DYSPEPSIA

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVE

Digestive Organs. ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

The Great Strengthening

TONIC.

hose Bitters have performed more cures, have sad do give better satisfaction, have more testimony, have more respectable people to wouch for them.

Other Article in the Market

Hoofland's German Bitters WILL STRE STREET CASE OF Ohronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Diserdered Stomack.

SECRETA THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOME Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Granus

Organis

Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Names, Hearthwar.

Bisgust for Food, Fuiness or Weight in the

Stomach, Sour Erucations, Sinking or

Finttering at the Pit of the Stomach,

Swimming of the Head, Hurried

and Difficult Breathing, Fluittering at the Heart,

Onoking or Sufficeating Sensations when in a
lying Posture, Dimess

of Vision, Dots or Webs before

the Sight, Fever and Sull Pain in
the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration,

Yellowness of the Skit and Lyos, Pain is

Side, Back, Onest, Limbs, &c., Suddon Fluibo,

Of Heat, Surring in the Flesh, Compilation

of Heat, Surring in the Flesh, Compilation

Strik, Surring in the Flesh, Compilation

Strik, Surring in the Flesh, Compilation

and Strik, and great Depression of Strikes.

REMEMBER

THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic CONTAINS NO Bum or Whiskey, and Can't make

Drunkards,

But is the Best Tonic IN THE WORLD. READ WHO SAYS 86:

Onurch, Femberten, M. J., formerly of the Morth aptist Church, Philadelphia. I have known Hoofisad's German Bitters invorably for anumber of years. I have used them in my even builty, and have been so pleased with their affects that I was induced to recommend them to many effects, and knew that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I sake great pleasure in that publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of these affected with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knewing from experimental to the strikingly and the strikingl

Encyclopedia of Beligious Encwiedge, and Chroniele, Philadelphia, Although not disposed to layor or recommend Fre-test Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient ingredients and effects, I yet know of an suincleas in reasons why a mas may not testify to the benedits he believes himself to have received from any simply repearation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benedit of ethers.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofman's German Eitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, et his city, because I was prejudiced against these for many years, under the inspression that they were many years, under the inspression that they were many years, under the inspression that they were chilely an alcoholie mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Bobert Shoemaker, Eng., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long estimated the builteers at the beginning of the present year, was kindle towed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for the nouther before, and had aimest despaired of regardings. I therefore thank dod and my triend for directing no to use them.

J. NEWTON BEGWN, Fhiladelphin,

Du. JACKSON: Du. Jackson:

Dear Sé—I have been frequently requested in same act my name with commendations of different kines of medicines, but regarding the practice as one of my spropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; between a special parties and parties, and in a clear proof in various instances, and parties, any in manify, of the cusefulness of Dr. Rockson arrives in family, of the cusefulness of Dr. Rockson course to express my full conviction that, for passed abolity, of the system, and especially for linear families, it is and east exhaust it may but; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to these who suffer from the above 1809.

Xours, very reportfully.

Zighth below Coates street, Philadelphia,

DBUCK, Germanswap, ress.

Day, C.M., JARESON:

Dour Sir—Personal experience enables me to me
that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you at
that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you a
and general debility I have been greatly benefited by
the use of the Bitters, and deabt not they will preduce similar effects on others.

Kours, truly,

WARREN RADDOLFM.

Church, Philipsony.

De. Jarkson:

Door See—Having used your German Mittars in the family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases if general debility of the system it is the safest and most rairable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully.

J. H. TURNER.

No. 726 N. Minetcenth street. hurch, Philadelphia,

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Paster of the Delumbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Bapan Rurches.

Naw Eccuration S. 1

Baptist Church. DR. JACKSON!

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reference

Dn. O. M. JAGKSON: Dn. () M. Jackson:

Respected fire—I have been troubled with Dyupogui
nearly twonty years, and have never used any madtine that did me as much good as Hoodmad's Efficient
I am very much improved in health, after haven
to non-invalidation.

Tours, with respect.

S. ERRESS.

PRICES.

on the WEAPRER of each bottle. Should your nearest druggist not have the arts nd we will forward, securely packed, by express,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS.

For sale by Druggists and Der lors in every town

Principal Office and Manufactory;

Freprieters